

Recent Decline Seen By Arens in Relations Between U.S., Israel

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Moshe Arens, who is replacing Ariel Sharon as Israel's defense minister, says that Israeli-American relations have worsened in recent months, partly because of the Reagan administration's attitude toward talks on Lebanon.

Mr. Arens said that in part this is because some American officials have "idealized notions" about how quickly a negotiated solution can be achieved in Lebanon.

In his first interview since being named to the Cabinet last Monday, Mr. Arens said Friday that the United States had benefited from Israeli military gains in Lebanon last summer. But, he added, "You have got some people in the administration who would like to pick up the dividends and kick us in the teeth at the same time."

He said: "I think most people in the United States know and feel that the Israeli military operation had brought about a major geopolitical change, and the United States was the primary beneficiary of the change."

But this, he said, has been offset by "such a stridency of differences of opinion and such a degree of

frustration and impatience and of anger, like maybe we have never had before in Israeli-American relations."

Among those who have complained that the talks on Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon are going too slowly is President Ronald Reagan, who said this month, "We believe that Israel is delaying unnecessarily."

In the interview, Mr. Arens, who has served in Washington as ambassador for the last year, said: "I think there is a great deal of impatience here, a feeling that things could be moving faster, and this impatience is giving rise in some quarters to suspicions that Israel is stalling."

He added: "People have provided a rationale that maybe Israel feels this is a way of postponing any negotiations with King Hussein, but this is totally unfounded." King Hussein of Jordan has been urged by Mr. Reagan to enter talks with Israel, but the king reportedly wants to see progress on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon before announcing a willingness to negotiate.

Mr. Arens said he believed that "there is considerable room for optimism" on the Lebanon negotiations.

But he said the talks were complicated because of the number of parties involved. Besides Israel, Lebanon and the United States, he said, there are "the kibitzers, Saudi Arabia and the Jordanians, and nonparticipants like the Syrians upon whom everything really depends, with the Russians in the background."

"Maybe worst of all," he said, is the problem that the Lebanese government has so many factions that it has trouble "arriving at a consensus."

On the war in Lebanon, he said that the United States had told Israel not to invade and he denied Israeli press accounts that the Americans had given a "green light." However, he added, the United States "really appreciated the opportunities that were opened up" in eliminating the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syrian military power inside Lebanon, and the indirect setback to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Arens is an aeronautical engineer by training and helped build up Israel's aviation industry. In Israel, the defense minister is regarded as the second most important cabinet member, after the prime minister. Mr. Sharon resigned after being criticized by an inquiry panel looking into the massacre of Palestinian civilians in West Beirut last September. He will remain in the cabinet as a minister without portfolio.

Mr. Arens said he got along well with Mr. Sharon and praised him for his skill as a military commander. But he declined to say what he would do differently from Mr. Sharon. He hopes to be in Israel to assume his new duties within two weeks.

Mr. Arens said that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who has been critical of Israel, seemed "very friendly to me, even before I got this appointment."

"He suggested that we stay in direct contact, and that I should pick up the phone any time I think it would be helpful," he said.

But Mr. Arens, who has reputation for bluntness, added: "I am not telling you anything new that we have not been overly enthusiastic about some of his opinions on policy-making matters."

Mr. Arens said that there are "people around" who advocate pressing Israel by economic sanctions. "I have been doing my best to explain to people that it is not an effective way," he said. "A nation that is prepared to sacrifice its sons for its security is certainly going to be ready to sacrifice its economic well-being."

PLO officials said Sunday that the organization faced an "enormous deficit" because Colonel Moasser Qadhafi of Libya and unnamed other Arab leaders have reneged on their financial commitments.

The officials, some of whom requested anonymity, said Colonel Qadhafi had singled out hard-line minority factions of the PLO to receive arms and funds, and has ignored Mr. Arafat and the official PLO leadership because he disapproves of their more moderate policies.

A council committee met Sunday behind closed doors to discuss the PLO budget. Informants declined to estimate the total budget, but they disclosed that Saudi Arabia had contributed \$20 million to help Palestinian refugees and other victims of the Lebanon fighting.

Salah Dabbagh, head of the PLO financial committee, said some Arab countries had not paid promised subsidies to the PLO because of shrinking oil revenues. Iraq is \$37 million behind in its payments because of the Gulf war, he said.

"We need hundreds of millions of dollars to meet the consequences of the Lebanon invasion," Mr. Wazir said.

PLO Contact With Cairo to Be Permitted

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — The new executive committee that will be selected at the 10-day session of the Palestine Liberation Organization's parliament-in-exile will be authorized to maintain contacts with Egypt, a PLO spokesman said Sunday night.

The idea of maintaining contacts with President Hosni Mubarak's government in Egypt came under strong attack from PLO hard-liners during debates of the policy-making Palestinian National Council.

The new executive committee, which will be chaired by Yasser Arafat, "will be authorized to continue official discussions with Egypt," the spokesman said.

Any meeting between Mr. Arafat and Mr. Mubarak will depend on those contacts and could not take place on the basis of the Camp David agreements between Egypt and Israel, he said.

The spokesman said that Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah movement, the PLO's principal group, was satisfied with the resignation of Issam Sartawi, a PLO moderate, from the congress Sunday.

He said Mr. Sartawi had not been authorized by Fatah to call, in an interview with The Washington Post this month, for the PLO to recognize Israel.

Mr. Sartawi "does not reflect the opinion of the leadership," the spokesman said.

Mr. Sartawi said Sunday that he resigned because the congress refused to grant him time to speak.

PLO sources said Mr. Sartawi, who has acted on occasion as a roving PLO ambassador, had an angry confrontation with Mr. Arafat Saturday night after the speaker of the congress, Khaled Fahoum, refused to let him participate in the debates, which had been dominated by hard-liners.

The congress, meeting in its first session since the evacuation last year of PLO forces from Beirut under Israeli pressure, went into closed meetings Sunday after winding up a debate on Middle East peace strategy Saturday night.

PLO officials said Sunday that the organization faced an "enormous deficit" because Colonel Moasser Qadhafi of Libya and unnamed other Arab leaders have reneged on their financial commitments.

The officials, some of whom requested anonymity, said Colonel Qadhafi had singled out hard-line minority factions of the PLO to receive arms and funds, and has ignored Mr. Arafat and the official PLO leadership because he disapproves of their more moderate policies.

A council committee met Sunday behind closed doors to discuss the PLO budget. Informants declined to estimate the total budget, but they disclosed that Saudi Arabia had contributed \$20 million to help Palestinian refugees and other victims of the Lebanon fighting.

Salah Dabbagh, head of the PLO financial committee, said some Arab countries had not paid promised subsidies to the PLO because of shrinking oil revenues. Iraq is \$37 million behind in its payments because of the Gulf war, he said.

"We need hundreds of millions of dollars to meet the consequences of the Lebanon invasion," Mr. Wazir said.

THE INTERNATIONAL AFGHANISTAN HEARING 1983 will take place in Oslo, Norway, 13-15. of March

The aim of the hearing is to present to the international press and public opinion new evidence on the situation and development in Afghanistan seen from the viewpoint of Human Rights and International Law. The hearing is supported by M.P.'s from the seven largest political parties in Norway.

Contributions to the arrangement are urgently needed. Please remit to: The International Afghanistan Hearing, box 21, Sentrum Oslo 1, Norway. Bank account: 5028.05.12947 Bergen Bank.



U.S. Marine Lieutenant Pat Fuller, left, checking Beirut maps with Lieutenant Sourin Abi-Sauma, a Lebanese Army liaison officer, at the beginning of a new patrol.

U.S. Marines Expand Patrols to East Beirut

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — U.S. Marines have expanded the area of their patrols in Christian East Beirut and joined French and Italian units of the multinational peacekeeping force supporting Lebanese government troops in security duties in the capital.

A spokesman for the 1,200-man U.S. contingent said that four jeeps with a total of 15 Marines and one Lebanese Army liaison officer had set out from the marines' headquarters near the international airport in southern Beirut.

The patrols were restricted in their first day, Saturday, to areas close to the airport, such as the suburbs of Hadath, Hazmieh and Baabda.

Lieutenant Colonel Walt DeForest said that in the next few days the patrols would go as far as Nahr el-Mot, just north of Ashrafieh, the main quarter in East Beirut. Nahr el-Mot is three miles (about five kilometers) from the center of town and about eight miles north of the headquarters of the marines.

Since Nov. 4, the U.S. Marines have been sending occasional patrols into some sections of East Beirut. Altogether, 12 Marines were involved in those patrols. The marines plan to operate two patrols a day in the new areas, Colonel DeForest said.

Three brigades of the Lebanese Army, totaling 4,000 soldiers, were deployed in East Beirut last Tuesday and took over security duties from the Christian militias that had controlled the area for eight years. They thus brought the entire capital and its suburbs under the sovereignty of the central government of President Amin Gemayel.

31 Die in Blizzard

Thirty-one persons were killed Sunday as a blizzard buried Lebanon's central mountains with snow and four others were drowned as gale-force winds and high seas lashed the Mediterranean coast north of Beirut, The Associated Press reported.

The Associated Press reported from Nuremberg that the Greens, at the close Sunday of a mock trial of the superpowers, condemned both East and West for possessing nuclear weapons.

The Greens, a political coalition of pacifist, environmentalist and anti-nuclear advocates, accused the Soviet Union, the United States and other nuclear powers of "violating international law."

The letter, which reiterated Mr. Vogel's call for compromise, was described by Social Democrats as a reaction to Mr. Reagan's statement last week that the United States would receive a "terrible setback" if West Germans decided a government opposing to the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe under a decision of the Atlantic alliance.

The missiles are intended to offset 600 medium-range missiles already deployed by the Soviet Union.

In the letter, which was made public Saturday, Mr. Vogel said that, if elected, he expected the Soviet Union to be willing to "radically reduce its medium-range missile potential."

Recent proposals by Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, to reduce the number of Soviet missiles to 162, equivalent to the number of French and British missiles already in place, contain "constructive elements," Mr. Vogel said. "They are not sufficient, but they point in the right direction," he said.

He urged Mr. Reagan to "grasp the initiative and introduce a constructive counterproposal."

Although Mr. Reagan said last week that he was not endorsing a

candidate in the West German elections, his statement on missile deployment was interpreted here as an indication of preference for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic incumbent.

31 Die in Blizzard

Thirty-one persons were killed Sunday as a blizzard buried Lebanon's central mountains with snow and four others were drowned as gale-force winds and high seas lashed the Mediterranean coast north of Beirut, The Associated Press reported.

The Associated Press reported from Nuremberg that the Greens, at the close Sunday of a mock trial of the superpowers, condemned both East and West for possessing nuclear weapons.

The Greens, a political coalition of pacifist, environmentalist and anti-nuclear advocates, accused the Soviet Union, the United States and other nuclear powers of "violating international law."

The letter, which reiterated Mr. Vogel's call for compromise, was described by Social Democrats as a reaction to Mr. Reagan's statement last week that the United States would receive a "terrible setback" if West Germans decided a government opposing to the deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe under a decision of the Atlantic alliance.

The missiles are intended to offset 600 medium-range missiles already deployed by the Soviet Union.

Possibility of Conflict With Libya Discounted By Egypt and Sudan

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Sudan and Egypt played down on Sunday reports emanating from the Reagan administration about a Libyan-backed plan to depose the Sudanese regime of President Gaafar Nimeiri.

Reports reaching here from Khartoum quoted Sudanese government sources as saying there had been no coup attempt and that only 25 persons had been arrested over the past three months for anti-government activities.

The unnamed sources said weapons and explosives had been found among those arrested and that they had been trained in Libya to carry out "subversive acts against the Sudan." They also said that those apprehended belonged to "revolutionary committees" involving various opposition elements.

In Washington on Sunday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz confirmed a report that President Ronald Reagan had ordered the withdrawal of four U.S. surveillance planes, known as AWACS, from Egypt by midweek and the return of the aircraft carrier Nimitz to its position off the Lebanese coast.

In a television interview, Mr. Shultz said, "The threat that was clearly present has receded." He added, "For the moment, Qadhafi is back in his box where he belongs."

Mr. Shultz did not give details of the events that led to the dispatch of the AWACS and the Nimitz. But he said he expected that Colonel Qadhafi would continue to cause trouble. U.S. policy, he said, is to make clear to the Libyan leader that "his options are limited."

Concern developed almost two weeks ago, sources told The Washington Post, when Egypt told the United States that it had discovered a plan by Colonel Qadhafi to assassinate President Nimeiri and his top aides, take over the airport in the capital, Khartoum, and land troops there.

On Sunday, Egyptian officials minimized the Libyan danger to the Nimeiri regime. Emerging from a meeting with Francis W. U.S. assistant secretary of defense, Defense Minister Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala told reporters that he did not see "any signs of a crisis or a possible aggression on Sudan at present."

At the same time, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Egypt did not see "any real threat" against President Nimeiri. "Our information is that it is not that serious," he said.

The spokesman said the Sudanese leader had not asked for any help from Egypt and that no joint maneuvers were taking place or planned between the two armies "for the time being."

Egypt and Sudan are linked by a joint defense pact as well as an "integration charter," and the Egyptian Army has come to the aid of the Nimeiri regime on numerous occasions in the past. President Hosni Mubarak and General Abu Ghazala are scheduled to visit Khartoum on Tuesday for a ceremony marking the first meeting of the Higher Council for Integration, a body set up last year to promote closer cooperation between the two countries.

The presence in Egypt of Mr. West and Lieutenant General Robert C. Kingston has also served to heighten speculation about joint U.S.-Egyptian military planning in the present alert over Libya and Sudan.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman insisted their visit was part of regular consultations between the two governments over the U.S. military aid program and use of Egyptian facilities by U.S. forces and had nothing to do with the present tension between Libya and Sudan.

The publicity surrounding

2 Held in Seattle After 13 Killed At Chinese Club

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEATTLE — Twelve men and a woman have been shot to death in a Chinese gambling club, apparently in a robbery attempt, according to police. Two men were being held Sunday in the police investigation but had not been charged. A third man was also arrested but was later released.

Eleven bodies were found tied hand and foot, and a man's unbound body was found in the office of the Wah Mee Club early Saturday. Two other victims were alive, but one died at a hospital.

Police said that the main purpose of the club, which has operated since the 1940s, had always been gambling, which is illegal in Seattle.

The club door had a lock that automatically engaged and could only be opened from the inside, where an attendant was always on duty, police said.

Congressmen Say Pact Won't End EPA Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

erased or are missing, according to two agency officials. The officials said the disks were prepared in Miss Lavelle's office.

One of the officials, Hugh B. Kaufman, an environmental agency engineer who has criticized the hazardous waste cleanup program, said he had seen an index of the materials stored on one of the computer disks that he said had disappeared.

Mr. Kaufman's allegations were supported by another EPA employee, who asked that he not be identified.

Among the memorandums on the index of missing material, Mr. Kaufman said, are one on Minnesota's toxic waste dumping program and another that pertains to about 170,000 hazardous waste dumps throughout the country. A third one was entitled "Gene Risks and Priorities in Controlling HW."

Mr. Kaufman said "HW" stood for hazardous wastes.

Miss Lavelle's attorney, James Bierbower, said she had not erased any materials stored on computers and that she had not taken any disks with her when she left the agency.

The EPA inspector general has said he is unable to show whether almost one-third of the \$180 million committed to cleaning up U.S. toxic waste dumps last year was spent correctly. In a draft made public Friday, the inspector general, Matthew N. Novick, said he had

Egypt's close military and intelligence links with the U.S. government, as made clear by the Pentagon account of why the AWACS planes were sent, could easily serve to tarnish the new image Egypt is trying to project of itself in the Arab world and among nonaligned nations.

Evidence that Egyptian officials are well aware of this came Saturday in a statement from one insisting Egypt was "not a party to the strategies of any foreign power and has nothing to do with what the United States or other parties is doing."

Egypt is hoping to make a return to the nonalignment movement when President Mubarak attends a gathering of heads of state in New Delhi next month. At the same time, it is hoping to renew diplomatic relations within the next few months with a number of Arab states that broke them off when Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel.

Nigeria Cuts Price of Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

ends on oil for 90 percent of its foreign-exchange earnings.

The decline in Nigerian oil earnings had a debilitating impact on the nation's economy and led to the expulsion last month of hundreds of thousands of foreign West African workers, mainly Ghanaians.

But while the Nigerian price cut had been expected, many Western oil analysts have maintained that it would further strain Nigeria's already difficult relationship with Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer and most influential member.

Some analysts have asserted that if Nigeria reduced its prices before a broad accord was reached between all of OPEC's 13 member nations, it would jeopardize the West African nation's continued membership in the organization.

In fact, the failure of the OPEC ministers to reach an accord in Geneva was blamed largely on disagreement between Saudi Arabia and Nigeria. At the meeting, the Saudi Arabians demanded that Nigeria increase the differential between its oil price and that of crude oil produced in Saudi Arabia.

In effect, Saudi Arabia, whose official price has been \$1.50 a barrel below Nigeria's, had sought a higher price on the West African oil.

2 Held in Seattle After 13 Killed At Chinese Club

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEATTLE — Twelve men and a woman have been shot to death in a Chinese gambling club, apparently in a robbery attempt, according to police. Two men were being held Sunday in the police investigation but had not been charged. A third man was also arrested but was later released.

Eleven bodies were found tied hand and foot, and a man's unbound body was found in the office of the Wah Mee Club early Saturday. Two other victims were alive, but one died at a hospital.

Police said that the main purpose of the club, which has operated since the 1940s, had always been gambling, which is illegal in Seattle.

The club door had a lock that automatically engaged and could only be opened from the inside, where an attendant was always on duty, police said.

Congressmen Say Pact Won't End EPA Fight

(Continued from Page 1)

erased or are missing, according to two agency officials. The officials said the disks were prepared in Miss Lavelle's office.

One of the officials, Hugh B. Kaufman, an environmental agency engineer who has criticized the hazardous waste cleanup program, said he had seen an index of the materials stored on one of the computer disks that he said had disappeared.

Mr. Kaufman's allegations were supported by another EPA employee, who asked that he not be identified.

Among the memorandums on the index of missing material, Mr. Kaufman said, are one on Minnesota's toxic waste dumping program and another that pertains to about 170,000 hazardous waste dumps throughout the country. A third one was entitled "Gene Risks and Priorities in Controlling HW."

Mr. Kaufman said "HW" stood for hazardous wastes.

Miss Lavelle's attorney, James Bierbower, said she had not erased any materials stored on computers and that she had not taken any disks with her when she left the agency.

The EPA inspector general has said he is unable to show whether almost one-third of the \$180 million committed to cleaning up U.S. toxic waste dumps last year was spent correctly. In a draft made public Friday, the inspector general, Matthew N. Novick, said he had

Iran Said to Drop Demand in War

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Algeria, which has tried to mediate in the war, says that Iran's demand for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to step down is no longer a condition for peace negotiations with the Iraqi government.

Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim of Algeria said at a news conference Saturday that Iran had dropped the precondition when he visited Algiers last year. Arab diplomatic sources said that Mr. Taleb Ibrahim's remarks were a new development. But Iranian sources, informed of what Mr. Taleb Ibrahim said, seemed uneasy about such a change in the Iranian demand.

Mr. Taleb Ibrahim said the Algerian mediation effort was continuing. He also said that Algeria was working toward a rapprochement between Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which became strained after the Israeli siege of Beirut.

WORLD BRIEFS

15 Warned in Rizzoli Fraud Case

MILAN (AP) — A magistrate has informed 15 former officials of Rizzoli Editore publishing company that they are being investigated for suspicion of complicity in fraudulent bankruptcy, according to judicial officials. Angelo and Alberto Rizzoli, respectively chairman and boss member of the company, were arrested Friday on charges of fraudulent bankruptcy.

The 15 former officials served between 1976 and 1979 on Rizzoli Editore's board or on a representative body including delegates from labor unions and management, the judicial officials said Saturday.

The news agency ANSA reported that the Rizzoli brothers and Rocco Tassu, managing director of Rizzoli Editore, who was also arrested, denied all the charges against them during questioning Saturday. Charges reportedly concerned 29 billion lire (\$20.7 million) unaccounted for in the company's books.

Britain Holds Terrorist Suspects

LONDON (AP) — Two West Germans, arrested on England's coast as suspected terrorists, were driven to London on Sunday to an extradition hearing Monday, Scotland Yard reported.

West German detectives were expected to fly to London to interview the pair, identified as Walter Krenz and Ulrich Tilmann, whose bombing of U.S. servicemen's cars in Germany and other attacks, British police want to question them about last August's machine-gun attack on a Jewish restaurant in Paris in which six persons were killed.

The police said the Bonn authorities have requested the extradition of the pair, believed to be members of the Military Sports Group, a rightist group outlawed in West Germany. The organization is suspected of a bombing at the Munich beer festival in 1980 in which persons were killed.

U.K. Workers Storm Strike Panel

LONDON (UPI) — An arbitration committee working to end Britain's four-week water strike Sunday was besieged by scores of angry workers demanding a vote before a back-to-work agreement is concluded.

Several hundred workers were picketing the government's strike arbitration service when a crowd broke away and stormed the office, forcing the committee room shooting and chanting. Union officials, who said the workers, who dispersed after 10 minutes without causing any damage, said a spokesman for the government's Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The three-member committee appointed to settle the dispute ended its settlement recommendations Sunday after hearing evidence from employers and unions. Both sides said beforehand that they would accept the committee's findings as a final settlement to the bitter dispute that began Jan. 24.

U.K. Labor Party May Oust Foot

LONDON (UPI) — The opposition Labor Party, which has been losing in opinion polls and is in danger of losing one of its seats in Parliament, was considering Sunday the removal of its party leader, Michael Foot.

As head of Britain's No. 2 party, Mr. Foot has been under increasing criticism for Labor's problems, including the prospect of defeat in today's by-election for the Parliament seat in the normally solid Labour stronghold of Bermondsey in east London.

To quiet the talk, Mr. Foot took the unusual step Saturday of authorizing a statement saying that he would remain party leader "and what the party wants." Some party members disagreed. The Sunday Times reported that party leaders were preparing for an immediate challenge to Mr. Foot's leadership if Labor lost the Bermondsey election.

French Foreign Possessions Vote

PARIS (UPI) — Citizens in four French overseas possessions will Sunday for the first time for regional parliaments that are designed to provide some autonomy.

The elections in Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana and Reunion were part of a policy of decentralization of the central government programs in Paris, promised by President Francois Mitterrand when the Socialist Party gained power in May 1981.

The new regional parliaments will have responsibility for economic, social, sanitary, cultural and scientific development, according to the decentralization law passed last year by the national parliament. The Socialists have said the policy should undercut increasingly powerful independence movements in the territories, but rightists say the new parliaments will gain more power.

Soviet Aide Dismissed in Scandal

MOSCOW (LAT) — A deputy aviation minister has been dismissed in a corruption scandal, Pravda has reported.

Publication of the details in the Communist Party newspaper Saturday apparently was meant to show that a much-publicized campaign to bring greater "discipline" to Soviet life extended to officials as well as to working people.

Several other government officials have been removed since Yuri Andropov became head of the Communist Party three months ago. Rumors of corruption have surrounded some of the dismissals. But the case of the former deputy aviation minister, Mikhail Mikhailov, was the first linked publicly to a corruption scandal. It was said to involve a lower-level official who was in charge of the ministry's hard-currency funds.

Surinam Holds Dutch Journalist

THE HAGUE (AP) — Authorities in Surinam have arrested a Dutch journalist who reported widespread rumors that the former Dutch colony's leader, Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse, was ill or on his way out, according to the Netherlands Press Association.

The association's chief editor, Jan van Beek, said Saturday that the journalist, De Wit, 33, had been arrested Friday. His article was published Thursday by the press agency's member newspapers. Mr. de Wit had arrived in Surinam on Monday, the first Dutch journalist allowed back into the country since the shootings in December of 15 government opponents accused of a coup attempt.

Iran Said to Drop Demand in War

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Algeria, which has tried to mediate in the war, says that Iran's demand for President Saddam Hussein of Iraq to step down is no longer a condition for peace negotiations with the Iraqi government.

Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahim of Algeria said at a news conference Saturday that Iran had dropped the precondition when he

Russia 'Undermining' U.S. Forward Lines of Defense, Reagan Says

By Juan Williams

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union is undermining the United States' forward lines of defense, President Ronald Reagan has declared.

Mr. Reagan, trying to build public support for his proposed 14-percent increase in military spending for fiscal 1984, said the military budget he presented to Congress is "a minimal budget" and pointed to using Soviet power as the "danger we face."

"Soviet military power has spread around the globe," the president said Saturday in his regular weekly radio broadcast, "threatening our access to vital resources and our sea lines of communication."

In response to the president's speech, the Senate minority leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, speaking for the Democratic Party, said that Mr. Reagan's military budget is excessive, is causing the federal deficit to "skyrocket," and exposes the nation to great economic hardship because of cuts in social spending.

Mr. Reagan has proposed increasing military spending while increasing the deficit. "For example, we do not need two new nuclear bombers — one of which will be obsolete almost immediately after it is built," Senator Byrd said, referring to the B-1B bomber under construction and the Stealth aircraft that is scheduled to be built later in the decade.

Mr. Reagan has proposed military spending of \$281.6 billion, a 14-percent increase without ac-

counting for inflation. In the same 1984 budget, Mr. Reagan has domestic spending increasing by only 2 percent in a year when inflation is expected to rise by 5 percent and unemployment is projected by government officials to remain at about 10 percent.

On Wednesday, the House Budget Committee chairman, James R. Jones, an Oklahoma Democrat, said that he planned to limit military spending to a 5-percent increase. Some Republican leaders have said they would cut the military budget by \$20 billion.

In addition to his speech Saturday on the need for added military spending, Mr. Reagan is scheduled to speak at a convention of the American Legion on Tuesday, again on the nation's defense but with an emphasis on foreign policy. The speech schedule is part of the ongoing process, the offensive to build support for our defense plans, said David R. Gergen, the White House director of communications.

Mr. Reagan acknowledged Saturday that the nation's economic problems make this year a "hard time to call for increased defense spending." The president said it was particularly difficult because he has "dedicated his entire political career to reducing government spending."

But the president added, "We've trimmed back our plans for rebuilding defense by more than half. We've limited for savings in nonessential programs. We've weighed the military budget and economic costs. The defense budget we finally presented is a minimal budget to protect our country's vital interests and meet our commitments. For those who wish to cut it back further, I have a simple question: Which interests and which commitments are they ready to abandon?"

Strike Force Held to Hurt NATO Power

U.S. Study Sees Gaps in European Defense

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. decision to form a Rapid Deployment Force to cover the Gulf would leave gaps in European defense if a war broke out in both places, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

The Rapid Deployment Force, whose central command structure was made formal Jan. 1, is a designation for existing units traditionally earmarked for combat in Europe. It focuses on 19 countries, including those around the Gulf, in the Middle East and Africa.

The commitment of units to the Rapid Deployment Force would mean that fewer forces would be available for European defense if a war broke out elsewhere, according to the report, released Friday.

John D. Mayer Jr., who wrote the 60-page report, said this could weaken the balance between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Warsaw Pact. By the end of the second month of a conventional war in Europe, he said, the ratio of the Warsaw Pact's ground forces to NATO's would increase from 1.7-to-1 to 1.9-to-1.

In arriving at that estimate, Mr. Mayer assumed that the Rapid Deployment Force would be composed of 440,000 men, about twice its current strength. But once the force is committed in the Gulf, he said, the United States for the first 60 days of a European war could do no more than rush six divisions to Europe.

Even if the Rapid Deployment Force were kept at its current size, and thus drew fewer forces away from NATO, 20 percent fewer U.S. forces would be available to fight in Europe, the report said.

The Reagan administration has warned that NATO partners must provide more forces for their defense because of the competing demands for U.S. strength.

"Such responses on the part of our European allies have not been forthcoming, perhaps because of economic constraints," the report noted. It said that four more fully supported army divisions costing \$37.8 billion over five years would be needed to maintain NATO's stance while deploying a Rapid Deployment Force of 440,000 men.

The current Rapid Deployment Force would have little chance of stopping a major Soviet thrust into Iran, the report said, but "could probably serve successfully in support of friendly Arab states involved in regional conflicts."



Families fled Suchitoto by boat because the only road out of the Salvadoran city had been cut by rebels. Government forces were reported fighting to drive out the rebels.

U.S. to Send Mines to El Salvador But Refuses Incendiary Grenades

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has approved the shipment of Claymore mines to Salvadoran military forces but has refused to supply white phosphorus grenades, according to U.S. officials.

The request for the munitions last fall by the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador touched off one of the latest debates among U.S. officials about the tactics, weaponry and political impact of the Salvadoran military forces.

The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane R. Hinton, and the Salvadoran forces are reported to be dissatisfied by Washington's refusal to supply the incendiary grenades. Mr. Hinton reportedly made a case that the grenades were needed to help specially trained forces break off contact with guerrillas and to signal friendly forces.

The Pentagon and the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs backed the request but several State Department bureaus, including the Latin American regional bureau and the human rights bureau, argued successfully that use of the fiery grenades as anti-personnel weapons would have devastating effect on civilians.

Moreover, the State Department bureaus argued that a strong public reaction to the supply of the weapons could undermine U.S. efforts in El Salvador.

A central worry among policy

makers is that the Salvadoran military situation is essentially stalemated and that, over time, the government side will be worn down, leading to the eventual victory of the 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas.

There is agreement in the Pentagon and State Department that no significant advances are being made against the insurgents, despite large-scale U.S. aid, training and technical advice for the 33,000-man Salvadoran Army and security forces.

"The government forces are not operating at anywhere near their potential," a State Department official said. "But the guerrillas are operating pretty close to their potential."

In a report on the military situation Feb. 2, Nestor D. Sanchez, a deputy assistant secretary of defense and the Pentagon's chief Central American expert, said the Salvadoran armed forces have been "in a reactive mode," partly because the attention of the military high command has been diverted from the military field to domestic political matters.

"At the very time the high command should have been adjusting its tactics to the guerrilla threat, it has found itself increasingly drawn into the political infighting that is characteristic of an embryonic democracy," Mr. Sanchez told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

There is a consensus that little or no major change can be expected

before the uncertainty is resolved about the future of General José Guillermo García, the defense minister and strongest military figure. Many reports suggest that General García is likely to step down within the next few weeks.

Ebbing political support for the Salvadoran efforts within the U.S. Congress, as well as the perception of stalemate, have given rise to discussions within the administration of new initiatives in the diplomatic field.

Claymore mines, which were used extensively in the Vietnam War, are generally used for ambushes and protection of static positions.

White phosphorus rockets and canisters have been supplied to Salvadoran forces earlier for marking targets for artillery and air strikes, but white phosphorus grenades are considered less effective for this purpose and subject to misuse as an anti-personnel weapon.

Military Offensive in North
The El Salvador government has begun a 2,000-man offensive aimed at breaking the rebels' hold on the northern city of Suchitoto, United Press International quoted military officials in San Salvador as saying.

A national guardman said 10 bodies were found on the outskirts of the city after the fighting, but it was not known if they were rebels or civilians. There were no reports of military casualties. Officials said the operation was the 12th major military offensive of the civil war.

An American Dream Seems to Be Fading

Survey Finds Fewer Now Believe Their Children Will Be Better Off

By Barry Sussman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans have begun to lose faith in an idea that is as old as the republic: that their children will be materially better off than they are.

Nothing has been more a part of the American dream than the belief that hard work and struggle will result in rewards for future generations.

But in hardly more than three years, that belief appears to have been dashed and in its place a philosophy of lowered expectations is taking hold.

According to findings of a Washington Post-ABC News poll in January, fewer people each year expect their children to do better financially than they have done, and more expect them to do worse.

The question was: "Thinking of your children when they get to be your age, would you say they will be better off financially than you are now, not as well off, or what?"

Forty-four percent took the optimistic view toward their children's lot, but 38 percent were pessimistic. Among blacks, only 34 percent expected their children to be better off, while 55 percent expected them to be worse off.

In November 1979, when the poll first asked the question of a national random sample, inflation, running at an annual rate of about 18 percent, was the dominant problem and had been for a long time. Interest rates were the highest in modern times, at 15 percent or more.

The notion that things had turned sour was widespread; the economy had already surfaced as the No. 1 issue in the coming presidential campaign.

Despite those problems, 60 percent of those interviewed in 1979 felt their children would be better off financially. Only 9 percent expected their children to be worse off.

Among black families, with many still in the process of entering the mainstream, enthusiasm was even greater: 74 percent said their children would be better off. Only 8 percent said their children would not be as well off.

In March 1982, when the question was asked again, interest rates were about the same, but the inflation rate had been cut by more than half.

Also, unemployment had reached a post-Depression high. Government programs that offer encouragement for the future, such

as educational loans and grants, had been curtailed.

Forty-two percent in that survey felt their children would be better off than they were, but a strikingly high number — 31 percent — expected their children to be worse off.

The greatest change had occurred among blacks. Only 36 percent saw financial improvement ahead for their children.

By late last month, when the poll question was repeated, President Ronald Reagan had declared that the recession was at an end. Favorable comparisons with the recent past were being drawn for new figures on automobile sales, home building and interest rates.

But these events do not seem to have brightened people's notions about the future.

A 2d U.S. Judge Blocks New Rule On Birth Control

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A second federal judge has blocked regulations requiring federally funded clinics to notify parents when they dispense prescription contraceptives to women under the age of 18.

Judge Thomas A. Flannery of the U.S. District Court here issued a preliminary injunction Friday against the rules, as requested by the plaintiffs, who represent clinics and teenagers across the country.

He said that "substantial numbers of adolescents will become pregnant and will either elect abortion or suffer the consequences of unwanted pregnancies" if the rule were imposed, and that it therefore violated a law authorizing federal funds for family planning services.

The rules were to have taken effect on Feb. 25. On Feb. 14, Judge Henry F. Werker of the U.S. District Court in Manhattan issued a similar injunction. The government said it would appeal that ruling, but a spokesman for the Department of Health and Human Services said it had no comment on the latest decision.

4 Killed in Dutch Crash

The Associated Press

HOEVELAKEN, Netherlands — Four persons were killed Sunday and 16 injured in a bus accident in this central Dutch town, the police said.

U.S. Pension Experts Predict Higher Deficit

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Social Security system faces a bigger increase than previously anticipated in its deficit over the next 75 years because higher unemployment and a lower birth rate will reduce the amount of taxes flowing into the retirement fund, according to the Social Security Administration.

"The prospect of a bigger deficit, announced Friday, is certain to intensify the congressional debate over the best way to ensure that today's young workers will receive Social Security checks when they retire in the next century."

Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, proposed Friday to change the public pension system during a 20-year period into a private retirement system using special savings accounts.

Responding to requests from Congress, Social Security Administration actuaries predicted a 5.5-percent unemployment rate over 75 years, compared with a previous forecast of 5 percent. The birth rate will fall to two babies for every 1,000 women of child-bearing age, down from an estimate of 2.1 children, the actuaries said.

These seemingly insignificant changes can translate into billions of dollars over 75 years. The actuaries did not provide a dollar number, but congressional sources said the new assumptions would add roughly \$150 billion to a long-run system deficit already estimated at \$1.6 trillion.

About two-thirds of the gap could be closed under a plan being considered by Congress to raise payroll taxes, delay the annual cost-of-living increase for six months, and levy federal income taxes on some Social Security benefits. A commission appointed by President Ronald Reagan proposed the package but could not reach bipartisan agreement on how to fill the remaining gap for the next 75 years.

Mr. Reagan and congressional leaders of both parties have endorsed the package.

Senator Helms said he would present his plan as a bill this week when the Senate Finance Committee resumes hearings on Social Security. He said that, though the plan has little chance to win congressional approval, "it's a fight that's got to be waged" as part of a national debate over the future of Social Security.

The Helms plan would make a 20-year transition to a private retirement program through special tax-free savings accounts.

Starting in 1984, a worker would receive a 20-percent credit against federal income taxes for money deposited into such an account. The maximum credit would be equal to 20 percent of the Social Security taxes paid that year. In return for the tax break, the worker would agree to accept a smaller Social Security check in the future.

A person who took the maximum tax break for 20 years would give up all claim to a Social Security check. Mr. Helms said the tax-free earnings of the account would

ultimately provide more money than a worker could get under the Social Security system.

In 1994, the accounts would start becoming mandatory, with payroll taxes from workers and employers going into these accounts instead of the Social Security fund. The transfer would be completed by 2004, with all payroll taxes going to workers' retirement accounts.

Few Concessions by U.S. Unions Expected in 1983 Contract Talks

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Union leaders representing more than 3.6 million workers have prepared their negotiations for new contract talks this year that labor and management both believe will end in few, if any, of the concessions known as giveaways.

But these negotiations may establish new patterns in collective bargaining, with increased emphasis on such non-wage issues as training and job security that will affect both sides for many years.

Contract talks in the steel industry began this month. Bargaining was already in progress in some parts of the farm implement, food and tobacco, and airline industries.

Talks affecting longshoremen on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts, glass workers, union members in the construction, aluminum, and aerospace industries, communications and electrical workers in the telephone systems, and metal workers in West Coast shipyards will begin in the coming months.

From the unions' point of view, the economic atmosphere for the talks could hardly be worse. As the executive council of the AFL-CIO gathered in Bal Harbor, Florida, for its annual winter strategy and policy-making session, more than 12 million persons were still out of work.

Many of the country's basic smelting industries were operating their plants on short hours or had shut down installations entirely. Some of them had reported

heavy losses in the closing months of 1982.

John Zahnsky, the labor federation's specialist in collective bargaining, said unions bargaining with the hardest hit industries were more likely to give management a break this year, but only temporarily.

"There is a lot of feeling developing among the unions that poor management got us into this mess," he said. "But for the sake of job security, some of our unions will, to a certain extent, cooperate with an industry in cleaning up that mess."

The AFL-CIO, which claims 15 million members among its affiliated unions, does not set bargaining objectives. Each union does this itself. What a union seeks in wages, benefits and worker protection is determined by the economic health of its industry and the union's needs and desires.

Some industrial groups soon to be in collective bargaining are in relatively good financial shape. Wage increases will be an important objective for the union negotiators talking with them, Mr. Zahnsky said.

Last year, as the recession intensified and unemployment accelerated, unions in the auto, trucking, food processing, and rubber industries signed some of the cheapest contracts in decades. Many of these contracts related cost-of-living adjustment clauses but had no provisions for wage increases. In those that did, increases averaged only 3.8 percent, the lowest since

the government began recording this statistic in 1968.

Some major unions, like the United Auto Workers and the Teamsters, agreed last year to wage and benefit adjustments. But in more than half of the instances in which management sought concessions, the unions refused and retained their wage and benefit bases.

The Conference Board, a private forecasting group, expects raises to average at least 6.9 percent in 1983. But union leaders have no illusions about the difficulties they face.

"It's as tough a looking bargaining year as many of us have ever seen," said John J. Sweeney, president of the 750,000-member Service Employees Union.

The Communications Workers of America, one of the largest and best-financed unions in the AFL-CIO, has already indicated to seek "substantial" wage increases in what will be its last and most complicated negotiations with the prospering American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which is to be broken up into smaller independent companies by 1984.

Leaders of the steelworkers acknowledge that some concessions on wages and working conditions may be unavoidable. But their negotiators are under instructions to demand retention of their traditional cost-of-living adjustments.

They are also demanding that any savings steel companies gain through union concessions must be reinvested in modernizing the industry.

CIA Said to Assure Panel Of Interest in Agca Probe

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA has reported to a Senate committee about the shooting of Pope John Paul II amid increasing concern in Congress that the Reagan administration has not shown adequate interest in determining whether Bulgaria and the Soviet Union played a role in the 1981 assassination attempt.

Several members of the Senate Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence have privately expressed doubts in recent weeks about the CIA's efforts to investigate Bulgarian connections to Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turk convicted of shooting the pope, according to committee sources.

Those critics reportedly included the committee's chairman, Barry M. Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, and its vice chairman, Daniel

P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York.

However, after Friday's briefing of the panel, Mr. Goldwater said he was satisfied that the CIA was pursuing the matter. Mr. Moynihan also said he was persuaded that the agency was actively following developments and seemed well informed.

Other committee members, who asked not to be identified, said the CIA had provided no new information about the shooting. One member said agency officials gave the impression "that they're following the case but not very vigorously."

The CIA's interest in the shooting has been questioned in recent weeks. NBC News, for example, reported that the CIA had tried to discourage investigations into the shooting by the Italian government and American journalists.

Best TAX-FREE EXPORT PRICES!

ALL PERFUMES • COSMETICS
BAIES • SCARVES • TIES
FASHION ACCESSORIES

MICHEL SWISS
16, RUE DE LA PAIX
PARIS

2nd Floor, Boulevard
FLAMELESS MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT
FREE SAMPLES
Phone: 261.7171

"I'VE GOT BIG COMPUTER PERFORMANCE ON MY SIDE"



Only a major worldwide computer company can offer a complete office automation system that fits in perfectly with a company's data processing structure. TTX 35, when used as a free-standing system, can of

course handle word processing, but what's more important is its access capability to complete office automation systems as well as to computer applications developed for the entire Cii Honeywell Bull range.

Cii Honeywell Bull
Cii Honeywell Bull in 73 countries.

37 in Mexico Die in Crash

United Press International

EMPALME, Mexico — A freight train crashed into a passenger train stalled on a curve in northwestern Mexico, killing 37 persons and injuring 83 on Saturday, spokesmen for the Red Cross and the railroad said.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bailing Out the World

Though it saw no great problem only months ago, the Reagan administration now urges Congress quickly to authorize a large increase in the U.S. subscription to the International Monetary Fund. This change of heart has led to accusations that the measure is just a bailout for big banks that lent recklessly.

Certainly, if it works, it will help the banks in the long run. But it will also help the banks, bolstering troubled countries that could pull everyone down. Banks will still hold large loans; indeed, they will have been pushed by the IMF and Washington into lending more when they might rather get out.

The IMF's governors have agreed to enlarge the pool of currencies for loans to nations unable to meet debt payments, like Mexico, Argentina and Brazil. If IMF members approve, resources will rise by almost half, to \$50 billion. A supplementary fund, financed by the strongest countries, will more than double, to \$19 billion. Of the overall increase, the United States' pledged share is about a fifth.

Given high unemployment and severe budget cuts, some members of Congress are understandably reluctant to let the Treasury borrow billions more so the IMF can lend more to foreigners. They are not assuaged by the fact that this subscription does not count as "spending." Nor are they moved by the fact that the United States, though the biggest provider for the fund, has also been one of the biggest borrowers.

Foreign aid measures get a flinty eye on Capitol Hill, and this one is further tinged by a suspicion that banks should suffer for imprudent loans. It is clear now that bankers have indeed been too enthusiastic about loans

to foreign governments. Even last summer, they still saw Mexico as a good risk. These misjudgments prompt demands that banks be more tightly limited in their foreign activity.

The banks, startled to learn how much debt their borrowers had accumulated, have formed a private agency to improve their data on foreign economic and financial conditions. That has not, however, satisfied their critics.

Some Congressmen would limit loans to any one country, though it is hard to see how U.S. law could control anything as fluid as international credit. (The Federal Reserve chairman, Paul Volcker, leans to having the IMF do it.) Others would limit each bank's foreign lending or require larger reserves for foreign loans. There are also efforts to make the banks pay for the IMF authorization by supporting other legislation they oppose.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan put more pressure on the banks when he endorsed tighter regulation of foreign lending and suggested that banks were keeping interest rates high to cover their foreign losses.

Better supervision is certainly desirable. But whatever the deal, it should not be allowed to block the IMF expansion.

Without expansion more banks, not fewer, would have to be bailed out as more foreign loans go sour. The fund has done commendable work in coping with the debt problem and insisting that the banks increase their loan commitments until conditions improve. The debt crisis will not pass until the world resumes sustainable growth. The fund's enlargement is a sensible tool both for present conditions and for the future.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Wages of Zealotry

President Ronald Reagan's firing of Rita Lavelle has thrown the Environmental Protection Agency into crisis. But the cause of the crisis goes far beyond the current turmoil. It dates to the decision two years ago to appoint James Watt as secretary of the interior and Anne Gorsuch as head of the EPA. Mr. Reagan thereby entrusted stewardship of the nation's environment to two people fundamentally opposed to the legal missions of their agencies.

Unable to get Congress to change the laws, they have pursued their ends by other means. Mrs. Gorsuch has undermined the EPA by halving its budget when its responsibilities are doubling. She has induced many of its best professional staff to quit, and has sabotaged the agency's enforcement effort by continual reorganizations and cutbacks. She has scrapped on the science and monitoring that must underlie effective regulation.

Mr. Watt said recently he intended to "canibalize" the National Park Service by transferring its officials elsewhere. While intimidating the professional staff at his department, he has tried repeatedly by administrative fiat, in defiance of Congress, to open wilderness to exploiters and to bar new additions to the wilderness system.

Mr. Watt and Mrs. Gorsuch are zealots, bent on hacking down environmental laws that seem to infringe on industrial activity. That is a far cry from how true conservatives might have changed government's environmental policy: by seeking to substitute economic incentives for direct regulation.

That is why conservatives, too, are alarmed by the administration's management of environmental law and why many members of Congress have come to mistrust every executive action. And that is why Mrs. Gorsuch's mismanagement has given Mr. Reagan such an intense, immediate problem.

Congress suspects that Rita Lavelle, the now fired head of the Superfund program to clean up old toxic waste dumps, made "sweet-

heart" deals with polluters. Mr. Reagan asserts the EPA's "splendid record" over the last two years is being overlooked in the flurry of accusations. Even if these all prove false, the record is anything but splendid.

In the very first Superfund settlement, with the Inmont Corp. of Los Angeles, Mrs. Gorsuch's assistant, Thornton Field, undercut the EPA by informing the company of the agency's bottom-line negotiating position. Though he admitted doing so to a House committee last April, he still works for the EPA, in its enforcement office.

Another of Mrs. Gorsuch's aides, James Sanderson, was nominated assistant administrator for policy but had to withdraw last June. The Justice Department, in a still pending inquiry, began looking into charges that he had continued to represent one of his law firm's clients, the Denver Water Board, after joining the agency.

Mrs. Gorsuch herself is no slouch at granting private favors. When representatives of the Thriftway company of New Mexico came seeking a waiver from the laws limiting lead in gasoline, she drew aside the Senate aide who escorted them, saying "that she could tell the Thriftway representatives to break the law but she hoped that they got the message," the aide says in an affidavit.

Miss Lavelle's calendar, full of lunch dates with industry representatives, demonstrate how one-sided her interests have been. The EPA under Mrs. Gorsuch has acquired the reputation of favoritism to anyone who finds environmental law an impediment. Nothing could so blacken industry's public image, or serve its interests less.

For two years, Mr. Reagan has let Mr. Watt and Mrs. Gorsuch erode and maneuver around the laws that protect the nation's air, water and wilderness. He has only himself to blame that the results are now being dumped at the White House gate.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

On Oil Prices

The proposed \$3 cut in the price of a barrel of BNO (British North Oil Corp.) crude is already being heralded as the breakthrough before the final collapse of the oil prices and the OPEC cartel. But such a conclusion is markedly premature. The current downward pressure on prices is being led by the rundown of oil stocks internationally, and a slowdown or even a full reversal of that tendency as soon as the oil companies expect prices to rise will firm the market very quickly.

The 20-percent margin of OPEC spare capacity may mean that the developed countries can now embark on a couple of years of reasonable growth without fear of rekindling another oil price shock. But the recent weakness of oil prices, which reflects the West's recession, does nothing to alter the likelihood that the real price of a dwindling resource like oil in the long run bound to increase.

There is still far too much whooping and cheering about the beneficial effects of falling

real oil prices on the world economy, and far too little concern to ensure that we never get trapped by OPEC again.

—The Guardian (London)

Good for America?

It's good for General Motors, and it's good for Toyota, and no doubt it will be good for American consumers. It's another matter whether the decision of the world's largest auto company to co-produce a new subcompact in California with Japan's biggest automaker will satisfy those in the U.S. who have been leading the fight for protectionism.

There will be significant financial benefits to both GM and Toyota. But while the reopening of the Fremont plant will restore jobs, it will probably eliminate some as well. The GM-Toyota agreement is not a deal that is to everyone's liking, and it by no means signals the restoration to health of an ailing industry. But it is very much a venture in the right direction.

—The Los Angeles Times

Was Bush Too Adept In Europe?

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush's trip through Europe this month to rally support for President Ronald Reagan's arms-control proposals proved more about Mr. Bush, but not much about whether the world is heading for arms control or a prolonged arms race.

The vice president carried off a tricky assignment for the president at a particularly sensitive time in U.S.-European relations. That can only help Mr. Bush inside the administration — and could conceivably enhance his political future.

Mr. Reagan is known as "the great communicator," but his specialty is set-piece speeches. Mr. Bush, in news conferences in seven European capitals, showed himself to be far more than his boss at dealing with complicated and sensitive questions about atomic weapons — the kinds of questions that have tripped up Mr. Reagan. The vice president was quick and articulate in handling or avoiding questions whose answers can cause bigger and more damaging headlines in a nuclear-sensitized European press than most Americans realize.

West Europeans are used to parliamentary systems where government leaders must be prepared to respond instantaneously to colleagues' questions without a prepared text in front of them. It is a system that requires leaders to demonstrate a mastery of issues. By demonstrating a comparable talent in his appearances in Europe, Mr. Bush no doubt reassured Europeans while enhancing the image of the administration.

"The flying ambassador," as Italy's influential left-of-center newspaper La Repubblica put it, "is not obscured by the president's shadow."

In London's ancient Guild Hall, Mr. Bush drew applause from a large audience after he asked a challenger from England's leading disarmament organization: "Do you think we don't want peace? Do you think we care less than others about nuclear war?" Mr. Bush's point, made succinctly and effectively, was that military balance, even if it meant lots of weapons, was one way to keep the peace and that such a view did not mean that those who support it are unconcerned about nuclear war.

So in public, Mr. Bush played the role of an effective public relations man for the Reagan administration. There is also reason to believe he handled himself well in his private meetings with European leaders.

Mr. Bush was sent to Europe mostly to listen to what allied leaders had to say about the vexing and politically explosive problem of trying to limit the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles.

From what can be learned about these confidential talks, Mr. Bush did mostly listen, and the Europeans did not have too much to say. In effect, he did not try to pry out of the Europeans the kind of message that might have put a lot of immediate pressure on Mr. Reagan to change his position in the deadlocked arms talks with the Russians at Geneva.

That Reagan position, the so-called zero option, calls for the Russians to dismantle all 600 or so of their medium-range missiles in return for the United States agreeing to forego deployment of 572 new missiles in Western Europe.

The Russians have rejected this, and there seems no chance they will ever accept it. Everybody in Europe knows this, and knows that only a compromise agreement is feasible.

This fundamental fact of diplomatic life leads to the paradox of the Bush trip to Europe. Because it was successful at public relations, the venture, it could wind up making an agreement with the Russians even harder to achieve.

When Mr. Reagan first announced his zero-option proposal in November 1981, it was viewed in many Western quarters as both clever and imaginative. But, as Mr. Bush acknowledged publicly, the West did not follow through, leaving the propaganda field to the Russians. And they have done a very good job.

So it was part of Mr. Bush's assignment in Europe to reassert the basic principle of "mutuality and reciprocity" of the zero option. By succeeding in doing just that, Mr. Bush properly postponed the moment when — because of mounting political pressures in Western Europe and the United States — Washington will feel compelled to move toward a genuine compromise.

Mr. Bush probably postponed that moment, but it remains in the offing. That is the Reagan administration's fundamental problem. From Washington's viewpoint, Mr. Bush's short-term success was certainly welcome, not least because it might help West Germany's ruling conservative coalition in the March 6 elections. The conservatives support the new U.S. missile deployment, so if they win March 6, it is reasoned, Moscow will realize it must negotiate more seriously to prevent or limit the new NATO deployment.

However, by longstanding NATO agreement, that deployment is supposed to begin at the end of this year. So buying extra time now only compresses further the period in which it would be possible to negotiate an agreement on one of the most complex arms control issues ever to confront negotiators. That period has now shrunk, at best, to the 10 months from March 7 until Dec. 31. Since the beginning of SALT negotiations in 1969, no arms-control agreement has been negotiated so rapidly. Of course, negotiations could continue after deployment begins, but by then the situation will be even more complicated.

The writer, a reporter for The Washington Post, followed Vice President Bush on his European trip.



'Sharon? Sharon who?'

Guessing Reagan's Intentions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The most popular game in the capital of the United States these days is "Will He or Won't He" run for a second term in the White House. It is popular because it takes everybody's mind off more important problems. And the best player in this political game is the president himself.

He loves it. He may not be a great president, but he is a great performer. He told the Conservative Political Action Conference here recently that "our clean-up crew will need more than two years to deal with the mess left by others over a half-century."

This was taken by his conservative audience and others as an indication that he intended to run again for a second term, but he didn't say "I need more than two years" to clean up the mess. He just tossed it off as usual with a smile and an amiable wave of his hand, and left them to guess what he meant.

The chances are that he didn't mean anything except to hold his party together, and make them wonder, from right to left, what he will do, and keep them in line while he waits to see how his economic and foreign policies work in the next six months. Nobody can blame him.

The objective of the Republican Party, including the extreme conservatives, who regret his recent pragmatic compromises with the Democrats, is to retain control of the White House for the next six years. This is, and always has been, the main purpose of political parties: to hold executive power for themselves.

So President Reagan's friends are telling him that their main hope of getting rid of the "Democratic mess" is not to leave it to a divided Republican Party, but to command the conflict by running again himself.

No matter how much Mr. Reagan may long for home or retirement, they insist, he must go on for another four years. Otherwise, the Republi-

cans Party will be split between its moderate candidates — Vice President George Bush, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas — and the conservative candidates like Jack Kemp of New York, opening up the White House to the Democrats.

Mr. Reagan is being told by his friends that he is in precisely the position President Dwight Eisenhower

found himself after his heart attack and his illitis operation in 1956, when he wanted to go home but was persuaded that, if he did, everything he had fought for would be lost. President Eisenhower stood for a second term and won, and the Republican establishment here now argues that Mr. Reagan should do the same.

It is a persuasive partisan argument, and no doubt Mr. Reagan thinks about it and talks it over with his wife in the quiet of the night. Mr. Reagan, at 72, is already the oldest president in the history of the nation. He would be 74 a few days after inauguration, if he was elected in 1984, and 78 at the end of his second term. These are considerations he and others have to take into account now.

What Mr. Reagan decides will obviously determine the strategy of both political parties in the election of 1984. But the people who want him to run again are being increasingly loud, and the people who think his running again is a bum idea are being very quiet.

What is not being discussed much is what would be best for the nation. There are some good candidates coming up out of both parties. Senator Baker of Tennessee, Senator Dole of Kansas, former Vice President Walter Mondale of Minnesota, John Glenn of Ohio, Gary Hart of Colorado, Reubin Askew of Florida, Dale Bumpers of Arkansas — these are of the rising generation, and though not very well known, they are at least equal to, if not better than, the people now in charge in Washington.

The problem in the next few years is to concentrate on the young men who are coming rather than the old men who are going. Mr. Reagan has performed a valiant service to the country. He has challenged the assumptions of the Democrats and the welfare state, which was useful, but he has imposed the ideology of his old age, which has not been very successful.

Do we really want to go on with these old men — the Reagans, the Tip O'Nells, the Alan Cranstons — and the old conflicts between the parties, the regions, the races, management and labor — or do we want to look to younger men who see the possibilities of a different world in terms of cooperation rather than confrontation?

If this is a reasonable question, the argument about whether Mr. Reagan will or will not run seems almost irrelevant. He is the nicest guy who has come down this pike for a long time, but as an old sports reporter, he must know that government, like a football team, has to draft and make room for the coming generations.

The New York Times

The Right U.S. 'Blend' for S. Africa

By Nancy Kassebaum

WASHINGTON — Finding the right mix of "quiet" diplomacy and public pressure to apply to white-ruled South Africa has never been easy for any U.S. administration. After spending a week there, I am convinced we need to reconsider both the ingredients and the blend of our current South African policy.

The daily indignities of black life inherent in apartheid are repugnant to Americans and call for unequivocal U.S. opposition. Yet the United States has less leverage than is commonly believed, since we provide no foreign aid or arms to South Africa.

Political dialogue there seemed refreshingly honest, but it is freighted with code words Americans often misunderstand. There is little unanimity even within racial groups about the path to equal rights.

How should the U.S. government approach the puzzle of South Africa? The Carter administration was harshly critical, and may have provoked greater South African recalcitrance. But blacks believe it at least showed the United States was on the side of human rights.

The Reagan administration has instituted a policy of "constructive engagement." I have supported this application of quiet diplomacy, which seeks to produce results without either embracing or abandoning the

dangerous. What form could such a revitalized diplomacy take? The United States could carefully focus attention on certain human rights issues. Many South Africans are calling for a bill of rights to be included in the new constitution now under consideration.

The constitution would include coloreds (people of mixed race) and Indians, but it would exclude the black African majority. Although we cannot endorse such an exclusion, the enactment of a bill of rights covering all races should be a major U.S. policy goal.

The State Department's human rights funds could be expanded to aid directly selected social projects that address the needs of South African blacks. At one cramped medical clinic I visited, a single physician ministered to the thousands of black children who lived in a squatters' camp. Helping programs like this would be a small but concrete example of American concern.

While I was in South Africa, I frequently heard the complaint from whites that "the United States doesn't understand," and from blacks that "the United States doesn't care." We need a South African policy that strives to do both, and does them wisely.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Debt Problem

Regarding "U.S. Bailout of Bankers Is Necessary" (H.T. Feb. 4):

Robert J. Samuelson's article seems to me to stand the international debt problem on its head. The right question might be: Why were Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Yugoslavia and others loaned more debt than they could handle?

Yes, a significant write-off of these debts would damage many of the largest banks and impair their ability to continue their lending both home and abroad. But that is their stockholders' risk — not the taxpayers'! I see no massive propaganda by the banks to protect the mortgages of Americans now unable to make their payments. Maybe it's a bit harder to repossess Poland?

The banks were not operating under self-deception and I blame them exclusively for today's debt problem. The context in which they operated was one they wanted created — a fractional reserve banking system, passed unwittingly by a Congress that wanted to be home for Christmas in 1913. When you can loan out \$100 for every \$10 you have in the vault and charge interest on the \$90 you don't have, you've got a good thing going. Inflation was created when the reserve requirements were

lowered. Now the bankers can loan out the same \$100 for only every \$9 or \$8 in their vaults, resulting in more money chasing goods — an economist's description of inflation.

When Thomas Jefferson said, "The only thing I fear more than banks is a standing army," he had cause. Jefferson taught the living, not their great-grandchildren. Each generation must pay its own debt. And not to a bank.

JOHN SHERIDAN, New York.

The Paris Gathering

Regarding "White-Bread Answers for A No-Bread Crisis" by George Will (H.T. Feb. 17):

I knew when the time came to ridicule the recent gathering of intellectuals sponsored by the French government, George Will would be the one to do it.

But timeless French vanity and the obvious failure of Mr. Mitterrand's policies notwithstanding, the contribution of a group of the world's thinking people, whether right or left, can only be beneficial at this point. Mr. Will can, and does, very effectively, make some American participants look foolish, but he cannot take issue with certain facts pointed out by two American delegates, Nor-

man Mailer and Kate Millet: 1) the U.S. government slashes the cultural budget, while the French government fiscally recognizes this important aspect of life; and 2) a government in the Western world cares what the intellectuals think.

So, Mr. Will, put your pretty head together with that of your chosen president and come up with solutions.

SUSAN MELODY, Paris.

The international showcase of cultural notables assembled by the French government is only another sad example of the general impotence of the intellectual and artistic elite to come forward with a modern art and science of world economy.

ROBERT J. KELDER, Donagh, Switzerland.

'Un-American'

Regarding "Dead-End Diplomacy" by Mark Fallick (H.T. Feb. 11):

Had we North Americans grown up as Latin Americans and watched the United States support fascism in Latin America, watched the CIA murder Salvador Allende, and suffered through regular currency devaluations against the dollar, instead of studying about Jorge Washington and his cherry tree, would it not seem logical that Marxism was the only

On Barbie: Reliving A Bad Past

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There are a great many people in France who wish the Klaus Barbie had never been brought back to Lyons. These are not just those with a bad conscience about what they did during the German occupation. They include many who would let the dead bury the dead: who think that Barbie's trial will open doors better left closed.

It is true that the French prefer to think implausibly well of their conduct in the war, to observe a public convention that has every surviving member of the Resistance or a Gestapo list — 40 million Gaullists by 1945 as a Gaullist veteran of London 1940 bitterly remarks.

But a public myth is just that. The French have always believed in putting a good face on things, inventing one's life to make up for reality's disappointments. No one, though, so only thinks that the mass of the French behaved very nobly, or that the record of public authority was very good in either the occupied and or the territory controlled until 1945 by Marshal Petain's Vichy regime, that the peremptory settlements — account that followed the war — of thousands shot for collaboration — brought any credit to the country.

It may even be that the French think worse of themselves than the deserve. The resistance record of number of European countries might not bear close examination. As nations only the Poles, and perhaps the Yugoslavs, really were heroes. It was forced upon them because the Nazis treated Slavs as an inferior race.

But Danes, Dutch, Norwegians, West Europeans as a whole — we treated with relative restraint. They were considered racially kind. They were expected to hand out their Jews and make no trouble. Their savagery with which those who resist were treated by the Gestapo — by Klaus Barbie and colleagues — a this military occupation off from those of the past. But if you were a Jew (or Gypsy), and did not get out of the country, you got by.

Few chose to make trouble. A survivor of the Lyons Resistance, I know up against Barbie, says, "It was gang of Boy Scouts." The Resistance caused no serious damage to the German Army anywhere in Western Europe until the Normandy invasion. Then bands of resistants, the Maquis armed from Britain, caused significant disruption to troop movements.

Vichy itself was an odd affair. The French also have preferred not to talk much about (leaving to an American, Robert Paxton of Columbia University, to write the best account). Obviously there was a right idealism at Vichy, as well as a right reaction, anti-republicanism, anti-Semitism, pro-fascism.

The "National Revolution" (not possible by the "divine surprise" 1940, as Charles Maurras had it) was supposed to re-create a community to land, religion, and the simple virtues. Its ideas came from the corporatism of the 1930s. An idea of some groups in willing national cooperation. Some of Vichy's institutional innovations survived into the Fourth and Fifth Republics and contribute to their success. Vichy was a small episode, but it has yet to be mined dispassionately by the French for its effect upon what followed.

But, people ask, why bring all this up against Barbie, expected to sign one of the collaborationist's escape from Frenchmen in searching out the Resistance. Who will know who he is telling the truth?

One suspects, nonetheless, that it is a good thing to go again over these dark things, unpleasant to remember. First, the experience will be for the French people and for the United States. The Army's employment and protection of Barbie in 1947-1948, with what seems to have been contemptuous difference to France's demands for his arrest, has yet to be explained.

Silence about the past is not a neutral enough, but truth is better. Those who lived through the occupation and resistance in Europe felt that life is not simple. It is a matter of the mind, and politics, and the kick into the face of complication to leave us sadder and wiser. That is to be expected from the Lyons trial.

International Herald Tribune. All Rights Reserved.

FROM OUR FEB. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Base in Manila Bay

MANILA — Much elation is felt in American business circles over the cable from Washington announcing the decision on a location for a naval station. The choice of Manila Bay instead of the remote Subic Bay is construed as evidence of the determination of the American government permanently to retain the Philippine Islands. In army and navy circles, this decision is regarded as a victory for General Wood and Rear Admiral Folger, who five years ago began a fight against the selection of Subic Bay, based on the broad problem of Manila Bay being better fitted strategically for defense, and the difficulties of defending Olongapo Bay.

1933: Prohibition Is Repealed

WASHINGTON — The 18th Amendment, which has held the United States for 15 years in the grip of great controversy, was repealed by Congress today when the House, amid tumultuous applause, adopted the Blain resolution by a 289-121 vote, 15 votes above the two-thirds necessary. The measure, providing for outright repeal of Prohibition, with federal protection of states that vote to remain dry, was returned to the Senate which passed it, for certification by Vice President Curtis. It was then rushed to the State Department for formal submission to the states for ratification. That touched off a rush by several states to be the first to ratify.

JOHN RAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman
KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairman

LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher
ROLAND FINSON, Editor
RENE BONDY, Deputy Editor
FRANCOIS DESMAISONS, Deputy Editor
SAMUEL AUST, Assistant Editor
STEPHAN W. CONWAY, Director of Advertising
Director of Circulation
Director of Operations

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald), Cable Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Alain Lecoq, 34-36 Avenue Rd. Hong Kong, Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 133021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231
U.S. subscription: \$254 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

هكمان النحل

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Change in Samoa

Regarding "Samoa: Gentle and Peaceful? A Scientist Disputes" (IHT, Feb. 1).

About Derek Freeman's new book, which contradicts so much of Margaret Mead's description of culture in Samoa — if all the anthropologists can rein in their egos long enough to be objective, they will see that there is a likely explanation for these two widely different descriptions of Samoan culture. Mead's book, "Coming of Age in Samoa," was based on data from the 1920s. Freeman's book is based on data from the earliest, 1940. The technological and political changes of the last 60 years must have affected Samoan culture considerably. Cultural values and practices in the United States have altered drastically since the 1920s. Why should anyone assume that a primitive culture should be, or can be, immune to these world-wide influences?

RICK BENCE
Vienna

'Peanuts' Hater

Regarding "Nuts to Peanuts" (IHT, Feb. 9).

I could not agree more with the views expressed by Jamshid P. Moshiri. Now that we seem to have been reprieved from "Doonesbury," I think the time has come for "Peanuts" and "B.C." to be discontinued as well. They are both



an insult to the intelligence of your readers.

According to an announcement elsewhere in the same issue of the IHT you boast that your readers' average annual personal income amounts to \$70,383 — so one can not assume all of them to be utter nitwits.

F.M. VAN ECK
Malaga, Spain

In response to Jamshid Moshiri's disdain for "Peanuts," I offer the following explanation, not to be confused with apologetics: "Peanuts" is neither subtle nor satire. For that we have had until recently "Doonesbury" (which provided an acerbic but humorous look at the pretensions of almost everyone).

"Peanuts" is simply an unsophisticated, uncomplicated way of looking at the world through the eyes of children. It is a refreshing (to my mind) way of looking (logically back on the days before we all became corrupted by the world of adults. It is strictly a West European, and more appropriately, American type of humor that has little in common with the more intricate way of looking at life characteristic of the Arabic world.

W.A. BEROGREN
Lyons, France

Eubie, Other Greats

Regarding "Eubie Blake" by H.D. Quigg (IHT, Feb. 7).

Eubie Blake was a great entertainer, but he would never have claimed, as the reporter suggests, that he and his partner Noble Sissle were the first black vaudeville act to play and be a hit before white audiences, while up to 1919 were accustomed to burnt-cork performers.

Eubie would be the first to know that that honor belongs to Bert Williams, who as early as 1900 was a great stage favorite, doing comedy and song and dance with George Walker, his vaudeville partner; they composed songs as well. Show business historians like Joe Laurie Jr. cite Bert Williams as being one of the most gifted and famous black performers. He was also a star of the Ziegfeld Follies during World War I, the only black man in the show.

Other teams that predated Eubie were Cole & Johnson, a bit act of 1909, and Johnson & Dean, who introduced the cakewalk.

Mark Sullivan, the noted chronicler of early 20th century American life, states unequivocally of Williams that he was "the most talent-

ed Negro that ever appeared upon the American stage," and adds that the musical comedy skit "In Dahomey," which he co-authored with Walker, was the first piece written and performed by blacks ever to appear in a Broadway theater. The date was around 1907.

Mr. Quigg's piece deserves praise in any event.

DONALD WAYNE
Cambridge, England

'E.T.' Censured

Regarding "E.T. Censured" (IHT, Jan. 22).

I fully agree with the film censors in Sweden and I support their arguments for banning "E.T." for children under 11 years, but I consider it not enough.

I would rather see this film taken off the circuit and destroyed. The man or the company that invented and produced this horrible, ugly creature/film deserves eternal torment. Instead of "booying the spirit," to use Time magazine's phrase, it corrupts the mind.

M. ENID WEDDEPOHL
Utrechtseweg, Netherlands

The censors' decision is based on a misjudgment: "E.T." does not portray adults as enemies of children but, rather, as xenophobic fools when confronted with creatures from outer space, and as sometimes harried, non-listening parents. This is not far from reality for many of us in Western society.

Children should be shielded from the portrayal of senseless violence, ruthless manipulation and unrealistic feats, but not from the portrayal of human sadness at the loss of a friend or the potential madness of a given society. They know the difference between fairy tales and realities, Peter Pan and themselves, "E.T." and the next-door neighbor; and they are usually able to analyze and heed appropriate warnings — sometimes better than we can.

MARGARET WILUSZ
Kathmandu, Nepal

Do the Norwegians also put an age limit on their folklore about trolls, the ugly, stupid creatures who supposedly inhabit the woods and mountains?

BARBARA COOLEY
London

We recently saw "E.T." at Kuala Lumpur with our 3½-year-old son (whose mother tongue is not English). For the first time in his life, we found he enjoyed a movie and watched it with great interest.

Later we bought him a toy E.T. He played games at home — and still caricatures the famous two-finger approach (not Churchillian, but childlike). Maybe he is too young to get scared like an 8-year-old. I enjoyed this satirical film: A good movie, simply made.

A. MAWAZ
Kuala Lumpur

Playing It

Regarding "There's No Playing It Again, Sam" (IHT, Jan. 28).

Right! Rick may not live there anymore and most of its stars may be dead, but any "Casablanca" treat could confirm that he never said, "Play it again, Sam!" Woody Allen's charming, eponymous play/film notwithstanding, what Rick said was, "Play it, Sam! You played it for her."

SUSAN H. LLEWELLYN
Dublin

Calling Juliet

Regarding "Italy Hangs Up on Phone Junkies" (IHT, Feb. 4).

The Italian phone company spokesman cites Juliet's declaration of love for Romeo as evidence that six minutes is enough for a phone call between lovers. His choice of example does not exactly promote his case: Consider, after all, what befell Romeo and Juliet as a result of botched long-distance messages.

NINA L. GILBERT
Stuttgart

The Right Stuffing

Regarding "The Smiling Pioneer" (IHT, Jan. 29-30).

Hope they found the right stuff for stuffing Ham, the space chimp. It seemed that he had it all the time.

EDWARD T. LEE
Rome



An honor guard of British troops marching into a new cemetery in the Falkland Islands where 221 Argentine soldiers killed in last year's conflict have been buried.

Argentine Dead Buried in Falklands

STANLEY, Falkland Islands — Military reburials of 221 Argentine soldiers killed in the Falkland Islands last year cast a shadow over the start of celebrations marking the British colony's 150th anniversary.

The bodies were reinterred on Saturday in a military cemetery prepared by British troops near the settlement of Darwin on East Falkland, the main island.

Most of the Argentines were killed in bitter fighting in the hills above Stanley as British forces

recaptured the islands last May and June. A British offer to repatriate the bodies brought no response from Argentina, which had seized the islands in April.

The military funeral, complete with a bugler playing the Last Post and a salute fired by soldiers of the 4,000-man British garrison, took place on the eve of the anniversary festivities.

The 1,800 islanders, nearly all of them of British stock, planned a week of parties, dancing and horse racing culminating next Saturday in a carnival and anniversary ball.

Workers Show Little Enthusiasm For New Official Polish Unions

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — It is not easy to be a labor organizer in Poland these days, especially when your union is one the government is trying to organize.

At the Polski Fiat auto plant, Henryk Kordziejewski and Janusz Czarkow, the chief organizers for the new government-sponsored unions that are to take the place of Solidarity, the banned independent labor organization, say their fellow workers have painted their doors red, made threatening telephone calls and sent them nasty letters.

Then, when they passed on a grievance from the workers over proposed legislation that would reduce paid sick leave for absences of three days or less, the authorities brushed them aside and the unpopular bill was enacted anyway.

"People who have weak nerves

would have to leave this task," said Mr. Kordziejewski, a welding foreman.

The government official in charge of labor organization, Stanislaw Ciosek, the trade union minister, is frank in saying that the new unions will have a tough time.

"People are approaching the unions with distrust," he said in an interview. "They are questioning whether they will be really independent, really effective. These are natural questions. I would be very much surprised if they were not being asked."

The government says the new unions, which were established in October under legislation that also abolished Solidarity and the previous official unions, have a membership of one million out of a work force of 14 million.

Solidarity, at its height, reported a membership of nearly 10 million in a national network. The new unions are limited to individual workplaces and have no national organization. Their ability to strike is heavily restricted.

Even the official news organizations showed some reservations in announcing the one-million membership figure.

"The majority of the working population have still not made up their mind, apparently waiting for the unions to demonstrate how they can defend workers' rights and interests," the government press agency PAP said.

Mr. Ciosek, a portly, jovial man who likes to draw graphs on scrap paper to illustrate his remarks, says that the grim economic conditions mean consumption will lag behind output for the next two or three years and that the limitations on strikes are needed to protect the economy.

"There will have to be sacrifice," he said. "I am not sure we can convince them that this will eventually make things better. I am not sure myself. But one thing is certain: We have to emerge from this crisis."

"If we were not \$27 billion in debt, reform in Poland could look like this," he said, drawing a straight, rising line across the paper. "But now —" he added with a shrug, and scribbled a line that wandered all over the page.

Kenyan Poachers Stopped

United Press International

NAIROBI — Security forces have confiscated 340 elephant tusks worth about \$250,000 on the world market after a three-hour exchange of gunfire with poachers in northeastern Kenya, the official Kenyan News Agency said.

Barbie Was One of Several Nazis Aided by U.S., Investigators Say

NEW YORK — Klaus Barbie, who was expelled by Bolivia and sent to France in exchange for one of several senior Nazis protected by U.S. officials in exchange for information on Soviet activities or for scientific expertise, U.S. investigators say.

"Whether we are comfortable with it or not, we are dealing with something that is on the public record," said Martin Mendelsohn, a former investigator of war criminals in the U.S. Justice Department and now a Washington attorney for the Simon Wiesenthal Holocaust Center in Los Angeles.

George F. Kennan, who was U.S. ambassador to Moscow in 1952 and is considered one of the nation's leading experts on Soviet affairs, said one high-level official brought to the United States after World War II was Hitler's deputy foreign minister, Gustav Hilger.

"We were very glad he was here because he had a tremendous knowledge about the Soviet Union," Mr. Kennan said. "We brought him here because we were worried that, if we didn't, the Soviets would get him."

Mr. Kennan first met Mr. Hilger when they served at their respective embassies in Moscow in the 1930s. Mr. Hilger later returned to Berlin, where he served under Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, who was hanged after the war crimes trials in Nuremberg.

Mr. Kennan said that Mr. Hilger, now dead, was "a very decent man" and, to Mr. Kennan's knowledge, not guilty of any war crimes.

But one expert on war criminals, Charles Allen Jr., said that, on Mr. Hilger's return from Moscow, he became "the liaison between Ribbentrop's office and the SS Einsatzgruppen, or 'special task forces,' which murdered some 1.4 million Soviet Jews on the eastern front."

Mr. Allen reported in his 1963 book "Nazi War Criminals Among Us" that Mr. Hilger was paid by the CIA and the State Department as a consultant on Soviet affairs. Mr. Kennan said he was not aware of any payments to Mr. Hilger by the United States.

A 1978 report by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, referred to payments made to an unnamed expert on Soviet affairs who had been a senior official of the German Foreign Ministry during the Nazi era.

The report said the CIA had sought assistance from about 22 former Nazis living in the United States after the war.

Elizabeth Holtzman, who as a U.S. congresswoman in the 1970s

worked toward more prosecution of war criminals, said that former Nazis discussed in the GAO report were not in the United States "by chance" and that U.S. agencies helped many avoid prosecution. "The Barbie allegations are not new," she said.

Erhard Dabringhaus, a former U.S. military intelligence officer, has said that he paid Barbie \$1,700 a month as an informant and helped him get new identity papers, and that his superiors were well aware of Barbie's background. Mr. Dabringhaus has stressed the desperate desire on the part of U.S. agencies for information about Soviet activities. Another great need was for scientific and technological expertise.

Shortly after the war, about 1,500 Austrian and German scientists were brought to the United States, Mr. Allen said that the vast majority were not war criminals, but that one, Walter Schreiber, who Mr. Allen said helped direct the U.S. Air Force bacteriological warfare program, was convicted in absentia by a Polish tribunal of conducting medical experiments on prisoners at Auschwitz.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, Mr. Allen obtained a declassified military memorandum that he said indicated that authori-

ties had arranged for Mr. Schreiber's "resettlement" in Argentina. Further research revealed that Mr. Schreiber moved to Paraguay in 1952, Mr. Allen said. He said there were hundreds of similar cases.

Congressional committees have been looking into the matter with extra impetus from the Barbie case.

Mr. Mendelsohn of the Wiesenthal center, who said he was appalled but not surprised by the possibility that Barbie was employed by U.S. agencies, expressed little hope that the committee investigations would be conclusive.

Barbie, who is in jail in Lyons awaiting trial for crimes against humanity, has asked his lawyers to compile a list of all war atrocities committed since World War I. Court sources said over the weekend, according to The Associated Press.

The sources said Barbie clearly intended to base his defense in part on the theory that he did nothing more than many soldiers. Barbie has said that his methods of interrogation were no more brutal than those used by the French in Vietnam and Algeria and by the Americans in Indochina.

Chile Bans TV Broadcast Of Arrau Concert in U.S.

By Juan de Onis

International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — The 80th-birthday concert of pianist Claudio Arrau, Chile's most distinguished musical personality, was banned in his homeland Saturday night for political reasons.

The concert at New York's Lincoln Center was broadcast live by satellite around the world. And on Friday, Chile's national television station published announcements that it would carry the broadcast.

"The program includes scenes, interviews and the thoughts of the greatest interpreter of piano music of the 20th century," the announcement said.

But on Saturday, the government-owned station canceled the broadcast without explanation. Television sources said the prohibition was ordered by the office of the secretary-general of the presidency, which controls information policy and exercises censorship.

The reason appears to be that Mr. Arrau, who was 80 on Feb. 6, is considered hostile to the regime of President Augusto Pinochet; he

has refused to play here over the past nine years of military rule.

Two weeks ago, El Mercurio, Chile's leading newspaper, devoted its Sunday arts and letters section to a tribute to Mr. Arrau as a concert artist. On Saturday the paper limited its notice of the New York concert to a paragraph, saying that Mr. Arrau would play Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt and Debussy.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

PARIS

Paris' newest American hangout for California cuisine and live music? THE HOLLYWOOD SAVOY... 84 rue N-D des Victoires (2e) 136.16.73. Open til 2am. Well, all right!

Tuesday night accompanied women are offered a free dinner.

APRIL 1983

18 Monday

Week 16 19 Tuesday

9 am	9 am
10 am	10 am
11 am	11 am
12 noon	12 noon
1 pm	1 pm
2 pm	2 pm
3 pm	3 pm
4 pm	4 pm

Note these dates in your calendar now!

The International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily will sponsor a two-day working conference on "Energy In The Americas: Coping With A Changing Political & Economic Environment," April 18 and 19 in Houston.

The Honorable Donald Hodel, United States Secretary of Energy, heads a list of distinguished speakers who will address the critical issues facing the petroleum and financial sectors in the Western Hemisphere. The program will include specialists from industry and government speaking on the issues of energy policies and oil development in Latin America, Canada's national energy program, energy development in the Americas, and their impact upon countries in the Western Hemisphere.

For further information, please contact:
International Herald Tribune Conference Office,
181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
Telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
CONSTRUCTION MANAGER	\$345,100,000 + benefits	Large & important government project	Saudi Arabia	Grad. civil engineer with 15 to 20 yrs. relevant exp. in const. mgt.; Saudi or Middle East exp. an advantage.	Box 033076, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London W.C.2.	I.H.T. 10-2-83
Young Attorney or CORPORATE COUNSEL		Int'l trading	New York	Special exp. in domestic & int'l. commercial & corp. law; Master degree of a leading US-law School.	Joze Gabel, Kaiserwerth Str. 115, 4 Deszardstr 30, Tel: 0211/45 09 66.	I.H.T. 10-2-83
EQUIPMENT SALES REPRESENTATIVE	Excellent	Leader in graphics industry	Holland	3 yrs. exp. selling high unit cost equip.; knowl. of graphics arts; Exp. Fr., Ger.; demonstrated sales success.	John Pishko, Geographics Corp., Aalsmeerseweg 172, 1433 Ex Roppesteun, Holland.	I.H.T. 10-2-83
SENIOR DRILLING SUPERVISORS	Highly competitive	Major oil producer	Offshore	Min. 5 yrs drilling exp. at least half being supervisory; have worked offshore; ideally North Sea or harsh environ.	S.M.C.L. 28 Margaret St. London W1R 7LS, Tel: 01-500 35 36.	I.H.T. 10-2-83
RESEARCH OFFICERS (3)	\$3,525,000 to \$5,551,000	Islamic Development Bank	Jeddah	Ph.D. in Economics; min. 8 yrs exp.; Exp. Arabic, Fr.; int'l exp.	Ref. R-1, R-2, R-3, Administration & Finance Division, Islamic Research & Training Institute, P.O. Box 9201, Jeddah.	I.H.T. 10-2-83
RESEARCH ANALYST	Negotiable	One of leading securities ex. in Kuwait	Kuwait	Exp. equal in a business discipline; Exp. Arabic; fully exp.	General Manager, Securities Group S.A.K., P.O. Box 22853, Safat, Kuwait.	Economist 12-2-83
MARKETING DIRECTOR EUROPE	Over \$100K	Computer Networks	Europe	Knowl. of mktg. & sales mgt. of advanced communication network systems & terminals.	Ref. 1100/INT, Philip Smith, 85-97 Jersey Street, London SW1Y 6BL.	I.H.T. 10-2-83
Cadre Commercial International		Editeurs scientifiques	Batignolles Sud de Paris	Homme de mktg. et de terrain form. commerciale sup. et exp. mktg.-vente de 2 à 5 ans; Fr., Ang.	Ref. 4744, Bernard Jullien Psychon, 1 Rue de Béri, 75008 Paris.	Le Monde 15-2-83

'Suspicious' Men Sought in Australian Fires

United Press International

SYDNEY — Police said Sunday they were investigating reports that two men had been "acting suspiciously" Wednesday in the Cockatoo district, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Melbourne, just before fires started that killed 44 persons and made 8,000 homeless in Victoria state.

At least 70 persons have died in two southern states in bushfires described as the worst in nearly half a century.

The chief superintendent of police in Victoria state, Don Plant, said Sunday: "We have reason to believe the fires were deliberately set, but we have not made any arrests — yet. It looks like the work of firebugs."

In South Australia's capital, Adelaide, a 19-year-old man was arrested Friday and charged with setting fire to bush in the Adelaide hills on Wednesday. Under Australian law, his name and details of the charges will not be released until he appears in court. Twenty-six persons died in South Australia.

Police said the body of a man had been found in a burned-out house in the town of Cockatoo, bringing the official death toll to 70. They said they expected to find more victims as search teams worked their way through the rubble of buildings.

Officials said about 8,500 fire victims had been registered with the Red Cross.

The bushfires, which caused more than \$500 million in damages in four days, were described by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser as one of the worst disasters in Australian history. The fires were the worst since 1939, when 71 persons died.

Mr. Fraser led Australians in a national day of prayer for victims Sunday.

At Cockatoo, where the fires killed 27 persons and destroyed 400 of the town's 500 houses, several hundred residents took part in an all-denomination religious service.

Fire officials said Sunday most of the major bushfires in both states were under control, but three blazes were still causing concern.

Aside from a stubborn fire at Warburton, 37 miles east of Melbourne, two smoldering bushfires in Mount Buffalo, 56 miles northeast of Melbourne, and Meadows, 19 miles southeast of Adelaide, were rekindled by gusty winds, the officials said.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

United Press International

SYDNEY — Police said Sunday they were investigating reports that two men had been "acting suspiciously" Wednesday in the Cockatoo district, about 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Melbourne, just before fires started that killed 44 persons and made 8,000 homeless in Victoria state.

At least 70 persons have died in two southern states in bushfires described as the worst in nearly half a century.

The chief superintendent of police in Victoria state, Don Plant, said Sunday: "We have reason to believe the fires were deliberately set, but we have not made any arrests — yet. It looks like the work of firebugs."

In South Australia's capital, Adelaide, a 19-year-old man was arrested Friday and charged with setting fire to bush in the Adelaide hills on Wednesday. Under Australian law, his name and details of the charges will not be released until he appears in court. Twenty-six persons died in South Australia.

Police said the body of a man had been found in a burned-out house in the town of Cockatoo, bringing the official death toll to 70. They said they expected to find more victims as search teams worked their way through the rubble of buildings.

Officials said about 8,500 fire victims had been registered with the Red Cross.

The bushfires, which caused more than \$500 million in damages in four days, were described by Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser as one of the worst disasters in Australian history. The fires were the worst since 1939, when 71 persons died.

Mr. Fraser led Australians in a national day of prayer for victims Sunday.

At Cockatoo, where the fires killed 27 persons and destroyed 400 of the town's 500 houses, several hundred residents took part in an all-denomination religious service.

Fire officials said Sunday most of the major bushfires in both states were under control, but three blazes were still causing concern.

Aside from a stubborn fire at Warburton, 37 miles east of Melbourne, two smoldering bushfires in Mount Buffalo, 56 miles northeast of Melbourne, and Meadows, 19 miles southeast of Adelaide, were rekindled by gusty winds, the officials said.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.

The officials said that leakage was confined to the compound, at the Tokaimura plant, 30 miles (48 kilometers) north of Tokyo.



Three soldiers, part of a contingent fighting a bushfire at Lavers Hill, 90 miles west of Melbourne, rested as a Forestry Commission officer ran from a helicopter.

75% in Poll Want Tanaka to Quit Parliament

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Seventy-five percent of the Japanese public thinks Prime Minister Tanaka should resign immediately from the Diet, according to a poll published Sunday by the Asahi Shimbun. The newspaper also reported that most Japanese believe Mr. Tanaka, still a powerful political figure, has too much influence on the prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

The poll was published after six opposition parties, ranging from the moderate Democratic Socialists to the Communists, offered a resolution in Japan's parliament calling for Mr. Tanaka to resign his seat in the 511-member lower house. That demand, made earlier this month, said Mr. Tanaka's presence "dishonors this house."

The pressure on Mr. Tanaka, 64, increased after prosecutors asked a Tokyo court on Jan. 26 for a five-year prison sentence on charges that he took bribes of more than \$2 million from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. while he was prime minister.

Mr. Tanaka was accused of accepting the money shortly after he took office in 1972, in return for promoting the sale of Lockheed aircraft to All-Nippon Airways, a domestic airline. The accusations led to his resignation in 1974, and his arrest in 1976. His trial began in January 1977.

Mr. Tanaka represents a constituency in his native Niigata province, in eastern Japan. He formally left the Liberal Democrats and became a nominal independent after he was arrested on the Lockheed charges.

Shigezo Hayasaka, an aide, said Mr. Tanaka did not intend to resign his seat. Mr. Nakasone, who has come under repeated questioning in parliament in the past three weeks, has declined to comment on the issue. He has said the decision should be made by Mr. Tanaka.

But with polls showing an overwhelming proportion of the public favoring Mr. Tanaka's withdrawal from politics — and with local and general elections scheduled in the next four months — interest is focusing increasingly here on Mr. Tanaka's influence on Mr. Nakasone.

The Asahi survey was the second of the weekend to reflect adversely on Mr. Nakasone, 64, who took office last year with strong backing from Mr. Tanaka. On Saturday, Asahi reported a sharp drop in public support for Mr. Nakasone.

When he took office three months ago, Mr. Nakasone appointed seven supporters or friends of Mr. Tanaka to his 21-member cabinet. They included Akira Hata, the justice minister, and Noboru Takeshita, the finance minister.

Mr. Nakasone also gave key political posts to Tanaka supporters. Susumu Nakai, for example, was named secretary-general of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, and will have a strong influence over the party's choice of election candidates. Last week Mr. Nakasone sent Mr. Nikaido to China to meet with leaders there.

The choice of Mr. Nikaido reflected the strong support Mr. Tanaka still has in party and cabinet affairs, according to sources in the Liberal Democratic Party.

Mr. Tanaka's power is based on a 110-member faction within the 418 Liberal Democrats in the Diet. It is the largest such grouping, and its members are generally highly respected. In recent years, it has attracted a large number of recruits among young politicians entering the Diet.

Mr. Nakasone's faction has about 50 members, and they generally are not as highly regarded as those in Mr. Tanaka's group.

Close associates have said Mr. Nakasone wants to diminish his dependence on Mr. Tanaka. But since Mr. Tanaka, through Mr. Nikaido, is influencing election strategy and the choice of candidates in the coming elections, Mr. Nakasone apparently has little chance of increasing his faction's size at Mr. Tanaka's expense.

Mr. Nakasone's power is based on a 110-member faction within the 418 Liberal Democrats in the Diet. It is the largest such grouping, and its members are generally highly respected. In recent years, it has attracted a large number of recruits among young politicians entering the Diet.

Mr. Nakasone's faction has about 50 members, and they generally are not as highly regarded as those in Mr. Tanaka's group.

Close associates have said Mr. Nakasone wants to diminish his dependence on Mr. Tanaka. But since Mr. Tanaka, through Mr. Nikaido, is influencing election strategy and the choice of candidates in the coming elections, Mr. Nakasone apparently has little chance of increasing his faction's size at Mr. Tanaka's expense.

Mr. Nakasone's power is based on a 110-member faction within the 418 Liberal Democrats in the Diet. It is the largest such grouping, and its members are generally highly respected. In recent years, it has attracted a large number of recruits among young politicians entering the Diet.

Mr. Nakasone's faction has about 50 members, and they generally are not as highly regarded as those in Mr. Tanaka's group.

Close associates have said Mr. Nakasone wants to diminish his dependence on Mr. Tanaka. But since Mr. Tanaka, through Mr. Nikaido, is influencing election strategy and the choice of candidates in the coming elections, Mr. Nakasone apparently has little chance of increasing his faction's size at Mr. Tanaka's expense.

Mr. Nakasone's power is based on a 110-member faction within the 418 Liberal Democrats in the Diet. It is the largest such grouping, and its members are generally highly respected. In recent years, it has attracted a large number of recruits among young politicians entering the Diet.

Mr. Nakasone's faction has about 50 members, and they generally are not as highly regarded as those in Mr. Tanaka's group.

International Bond Prices — Week of Feb. 17

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse — First Boston

RECENT ISSUES									
Amst	Security	Sh/Conv	Issue	Pr.	Mid	Pr.	Yield	Amst	Security
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa

STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

Amst	Security	Sh/Conv	Issue	Pr.	Mid	Pr.	Yield	Amst	Security
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa

Amst	Security	Sh/Conv	Issue	Pr.	Mid	Pr.	Yield	Amst	Security
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa
400	Porto de Lisboa	100	1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	8.00	400	Porto de Lisboa

Shultz Repeats Pledge to Back Taiwan

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "We're not going to turn our backs" on the people of Taiwan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has declared, adding that "they fought on our side" in the Korean and Vietnam wars.

Mr. Shultz's comments Friday to the Conservative Political Action Conference, along with recent statements by President Ronald Reagan, are likely to stir controversy in China. During Mr. Shultz's trip to Beijing two weeks ago, Chinese officials repeatedly objected to U.S. ties with Taiwan.

Mr. Reagan, in an interview with the conservative publication Human Events, said, "We did not get an inch on Taiwan in a Chinese-American communiqué released on Aug. 17."

Both statements seemed to temper the U.S. commitment "to reduce gradually" the sale of arms to Taiwan, "leading over a period of time to a final resolution." This was the central U.S. undertaking in the communiqué.

In response to a critical question at the conservatives' meeting, Mr. Shultz described the communiqué as saying that "the level of arms needed basically is a reflection of the conditions that exist" concerning Taiwan.

He added, "If there is a peaceful situation, one would expect the level of arms to decline." Mr. Shultz stressed Beijing's commitments to seek a peaceful resolution of its problems with Taiwan, which it considers a wayward

EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Volcker Calms Market's Worries; Siemens' Bond Settles After Surge

PARIS — Worries that U.S. interest rates are headed higher evaporated last week after Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker assured Congress that he would not allow rising rates to abort the long-awaited U.S. economic recovery.

This improved the mood of the Eurobond market, but did not result in any dramatic changes. Investors, who all along have been nibbling at high yielding bonds in the secondary market, continued to look for bargains. But there was no better alternative than to buy just anything.

Borrowers remained relaxed, confident that they need not rush to market with new issues now but can wait to sell paper later at rates likely to be lower than those prevailing today.

And bankers still sitting on piles of unsold partially paid issues bearing aggressively low coupons were in no rush to unload their holdings. To do that would mean recording an actual loss. Holding that inventory is a profitable exercise and, confident that the market will move lower, bankers are content to sit on the paper and wait until they can sell their holdings at no loss.

Some analysts question whether that will ever happen, even if interest rates do move lower. They argue that because the partially paid issues have not been placed, the paper will never find appeal with institutional investors who put a high premium on buying issues that can be easily traded. And issues not well placed are not easily traded.

The undoubted highlight of last week was the market's ravenous appetite for equity-linked issues. Siemens came to market with \$250 million of seven-year bonds bearing warrants to buy nine shares of common stock. The warrants themselves are good for an unusually long seven years. The price at which the stock can be bought, 265 Deutsche marks, was set at a 1.5-percent discount from the actual price of the shares, which were quoted at 269 DM on the date of offer.

In return for this bargain stock price, Siemens was able to put a low coupon of 7 1/2 percent on its fixed-rate bond. In fact, only \$200 million of the issue was actually syndicated, as \$50 million was placed with one institutional investor outside West Germany.

The bonds issued at par and trading on a when-issued basis, soared to a 10-percent premium before settling back to a premium of 4 1/2 percent at a price of 104 1/2.

No one knows whether the stories were true about one or more dealers being caught showing this issue (selling paper they did not own on the expectation they could buy it more cheaply in the secondary market). But one thing is plain: the meteoric rise was that the shorts trying to buy were pushing the price up.

The theory was that the price was pulled up as the share price rose. The stock ended the week quoted at 274 DM, enhancing the value of the warrants. The stock price, analysts noted, was somewhat inflated as it included payment of a dividend of 8 DM. When the stock goes ex-dividend on March 24, they noted, the stock price can be expected to drop.

The blow-out was KLM's 100-million-guilder issue, bearing warrants for four shares of its stock. The issue is technically a domestic issue, but even though foreign underwriters will take 40 percent of the issue, KLM's 10-year coupon, bearing an indicated coupon of 7 percent, is on a when-issued basis, was quoted at a price of 108 1/2.

Given this success, managers do not exclude the possibility that the coupon of the issue price could be altered when final conditions are set Feb. 24. If exercised before May 31, the warrant will enable holders to buy the four shares at a discount, which will be set Feb. 24. But holders have the option of exchanging that warrant for one that is exercisable from June 1 through June 15, 1988. In that case, the exercise price will be set at a premium over the Feb. 23 quote.

Both issues demonstrate that investors want to buy equity linked paper. But bankers note that there is little likelihood of U.S. companies using this method to raise money here. For openers, they say, U.S. stock prices are rising and most companies are reluctant to make an equity offer out of fear that they will be giving the stock away too cheaply.

But those U.S. companies who are willing to offer equity prefer to issue in the domestic market, where the conversion premium to buy the stock is set at 20 percent or more over the current price. The maximum conversion premium that can be sold to Eurobond investors has generally been in the range of 15 percent.

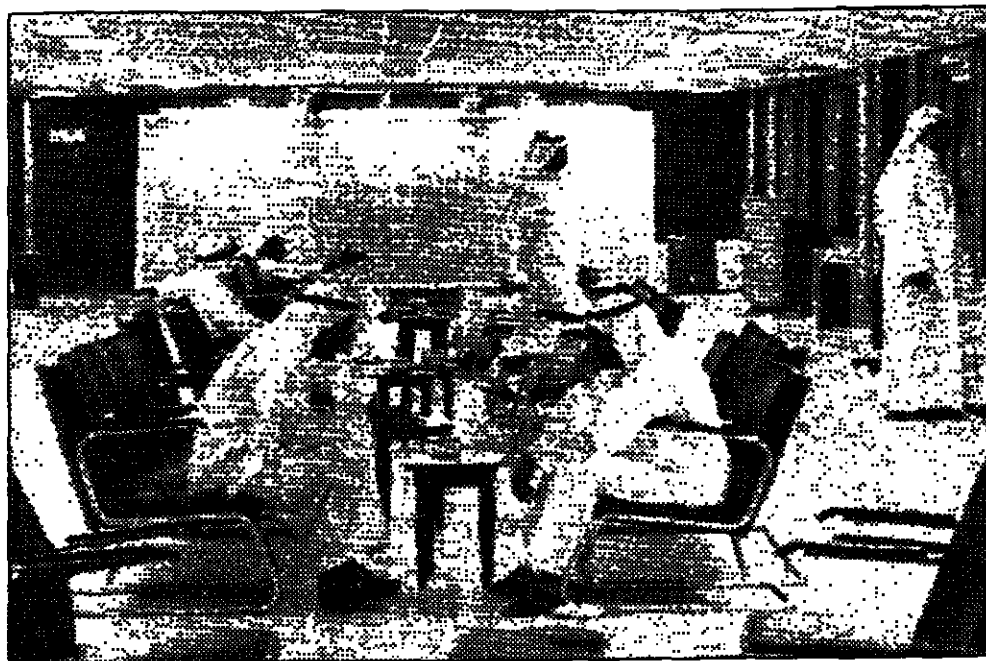
The straight bond sector of the Eurobond recovered last week with 12 (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Eurobond Yields
For Week Ended Feb. 16

10% inst. 10 term US\$	12.32%
10% inst. 10 term US\$	12.34%
10% inst. 10 term US\$	12.37%
10% inst. 10 term US\$	12.44%
10% inst. 10 term US\$	14.98%
10% inst. 10 term US\$	7.75%
10% inst. 10 term US\$	12.51%
10% inst. 10 term US\$	10.36%
10% inst. 10 term US\$	11.31%
10% inst. 10 term US\$	11.04%

Market Turnover
For Week Ended Feb. 18
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Country	Total	Domestic	Non-domestic
U.S.	8,333.2	6,770.1	1,563.1
Europe	13,454.5	12,519.5	935.0



This is the floor of the official Kuwait Stock Exchange, which the Kuwaiti government bailed out in 1978. Now the unofficial exchange is to get similar help from the government.

Kuwaiti Government Again Going To the Rescue of a Stock Market

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

KUWAIT — A silence fills the empty lobby under a midtown parking garage. Here is where the Magnificent Nine once operated.

They were the inner ring of billionaire dealers on Kuwait's notorious *souk al-manaah* — the unregulated stock market that collapsed last summer.

The most magnificent of the nine was Jassim al-Mutawa, a tubby, mustachioed former immigration clerk. He owes a staggering \$10.5 billion for personal checks that he issued to buy stock traded on the exchange. The checks were no good.

Altogether, the Magnificent Nine are believed to account for two-thirds of the \$94 billion in postdated checks that proved worthless when the market crashed in August.

But stock markets in Kuwait, it seems, have led a charmed life — when they rise, investors reap profits; when they fall, the government picks up the tab. This one promises to be no different. Despite the decline of oil revenues in Kuwait, the government is putting the final touches on a big bailout plan.

The *souk al-manaah* dealt in the shares of companies that were organized in other Gulf states, usually by Kuwaiti entrepreneurs, but failed to qualify for listing on Kuwait's official stock exchange.

The market dominated by the Magnificent Nine certainly was no place for widows and orphans. Speculators bought big blocks of shares at a premium against postdated checks, hoping to resell at a profit before the checks were presented for payment. For a while, this system yielded fabulous profits for some with nerves of steel.

Speculators swarmed into Kuwait from Lebanon and Saudi Arabia, their suitcases said to be stuffed with money, looking for juicy pickings under the parking garage. Private fortunes that had been conservatively invested abroad were brought home to Kuwait in hopes of making a killing.

"Even last year, yields could not compete with the *al-manaah*," said Hanzar Abbas, governor of Kuwait's central bank.

Alarmed by the speculation, the central bank acted to restrict the flow of bank credit into the feverish market. Banks were ordered not to accept postdated checks or stock in Gulf companies as collateral.

Banks also were required to raise the proportion of secured loans in their portfolios to 60 percent from 20 percent, thus reducing unsecured personal overdrafts that could be used for speculation. But the system of using postdated checks quickly expanded to fill the void. "Everyone became his own banker," Mr. Abbas said.

As rumors of the Magnificent Nine's vast financial exposure began to spread, checks were hastily presented for payment. They bounced. The bubble burst, leaving the Kuwaiti government with a problem on its hands — a familiar problem.

Five years earlier, Kuwait's official stock market also had collapsed, threatening an influential segment of the population with ruinous losses.

The official market has always been highly speculative. Shares of the 46 listed companies now trade at price-earnings ratios as high as 830. In 1978 the government stepped in, setting a floor price for each stock and pledging to buy any that was offered. As a result, (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Brazil Devalues Money By 30% Against Dollar

By Warren Hoge

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazil has announced a 30-percent devaluation of its currency against the dollar in a move that dramatized the country's continuing difficulty in ending its economic crisis.

The devaluation was announced Saturday and takes effect Monday. When banks open Monday, the cruzeiro will be traded at 379.54 to the dollar to buy and 381.44 to sell. On Friday the figures were 291.95 and 293.41.

The government said just two months ago that devaluation would not be necessary because of other emergency measures that it had adopted. A poor export record in January and a continuing reluctance by foreign banks to make dollars available invalidated that forecast.

Although officials tried to portray the devaluation as an indication of the government's seriousness in addressing its balance-of-payments problems, the decision carried enough hazards for Brazil's stricken economy to suggest that the government was also acting out of desperation.

Prices are expected to rise, particularly on such key imported consumer items as gasoline and wheat, further firing an inflation rate that is already at a 12-month level of 105.7 percent a year.

The government promised to reduce inflation and take other steps to obtain a promise of a \$4.9-billion loan from the International Monetary Fund in December. In the year following the cruzeiro's last major devaluation, a 30-percent cut in December 1979, inflation rose to 110 percent from 77 percent.

Thousands of businesses that responded to government inducements to borrow abroad suddenly found their debt increased 30 percent.

"The maxi-devaluation of the cruzeiro by itself without any measures to protect those with dollar-denominated loans is a disaster for industry," said Firmino Rocha de Freitas, president of the Brazilian Association of Electric and Electronic Industries.

One possible government step would be to reduce taxes on business and financial transactions as a compensatory move. Another could be a reduction of internal in-

terest rates, which in some cases have soared to 250 to 350 percent on an annual rate.

There was even some question over whether the one clear objective of the decision, spurring Brazil's lagging exports, would be met. The government is counting on Brazil's products selling better with the more competitive prices that the devaluation will give them.

Some economists contend, however, that the worldwide recession has depressed trade so much that prices alone do not appreciably affect trade volume.

The development-oriented Brazilian economy is heavily dependent on exports, and in several recent years the country has scored remarkable annual gains in foreign sales. An economic-recovery plan the government devised to obtain the IMF agreement and to try to restore banker confidence in the country is based on a foreign-trade surplus for 1983 of \$6 billion.

Hopes of reaching that goal, already in doubt among many people, suffered a pointed setback in January when the country showed only a \$155-million surplus despite sharply curtailed imports. A surplus of \$450 million had been expected.

This government officials said, provided the principal stimulus for the devaluation. The whole government economic strategy and possibly even the IMF negotiations were in jeopardy, they felt.

The other concern contributing to the devaluation decision was the difficulty that the country was having persuading foreign banks to re-establish credit lines of \$7 billion to \$10 billion with Brazilian banks overseas.

Without such money, Brazilian banks will continue to have the emergency cash shortages that their branches in New York have repeatedly had in recent months. This, in turn, will reduce their capacity to finance increased trade, the government's priority economic objective.

Brazil's Financing Still Under Target

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Banks coughed up another \$700 million in their interbank lines with Brazilian institutions last week, but the total still stands at almost \$2 billion below the goal sought by Brazil and the International Monetary Fund.

Restoration of these lines to the level outstanding last June is part of the four-part package of bank financing that the IMF wants to see in place before it approves its own loan to Brazil.

But commercial bankers close to the operation say the goal of restoring the interbank line just cannot be met. "When banks pull out, there is no way you can ever get them back in," says a banker. "This part of the operation, he adds, 'is going to fall short.'"

The question remains whether the IMF will carry through its im-

plied threat and not approve its loan or whether it will close in on the goal by the latest, next week.

The current guessing is that the shortfall will be swept under the carpet, with everyone attributing it to misunderstandings between the banks and Brazilian authorities over the actual size of the outstanding lines last June rather than an outright unwillingness to comply with the target.

There is some truth to this. The data of the commercial banks and the Brazilian authorities often do not agree. But speaking privately, bankers admit that is not the main reason holding back this part of the operation.

Mexico, meanwhile, has arranged to draw this week \$500 million from the 13-bank advisory committee handling its rescheduling. The money is an advance drawing on the amount that the 13 banks would be putting up next. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

SYNDICATED LOANS

Louisiana Land, Belco Holding Merger Talks

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Louisiana Land & Exploration is holding merger talks with Belco Petroleum, Wall Street sources have disclosed.

The transaction could involve close to \$700 million, these sources said, although there was no assurance that negotiations would succeed.

In an announcement early Friday, Robert A. Belfer, president of Belco, said the company had asked the New York Stock Exchange to halt trading in its stock pending "significant news" it planned to make public no later than next Wednesday.

The news, he said, related to the outcome of discussions with an unidentified company regarding a "possible combination." Sources identified the company as Louisiana Land, and said that if the talks succeeded, Louisiana Land would purchase Belco.

Despite declining crude prices and a generally weak market in oil, Belco and Louisiana Land, among many others, have long been regarded as takeover targets. This is largely because many companies still feel bullish about the long-range prospects of the industry.

This is the first significant sign, however, that the two companies have any interest in each other.

Insiders control nearly half of Belco's stock, making an unwelcome takeover of the company practically impossible to fulfill.

Louisiana Land's stock, on the other hand, is widely dispersed among a number of big investors. The Hunt family of Texas, through its Placid Oil, owns 12.3 percent. Pioneer Corp. of Texas owns 7.2 percent and Amerasia Hess owns another 5.3 percent.

On the New York Stock Exchange Friday, Belco rose \$2.125, to \$29.50, before trading was halted just before noon. On the basis of Belco's 23.8 million shares, the market value of the stock is now more than \$700 million.

We're looking for prices to take a V-shape," he said. "The billion-dollar question is how deep that 'V' is going to be."

By late 1984, Mr. Hill projects, oil demand will recover enough to bring a small rise in prices.

Oil shares in London also benefited from the smaller-than-expected price-cut plan. British Petroleum rose six pence to 324, and Shell Transport & Trading climbed six to 446.

Michael Unsworth, an analyst at Scott, Coffin, Hancock & Co., said traders were gambling that OPEC would prevent an uncontrolled slide in oil prices.

Because such companies as Shell and BP buy crude oil for their refineries as well as producing it, a lower price might be expected to help them reduce losses on refined products. That probably will not be the case, Mr. Unsworth said, because European refiners, saddled with 40 to 45 percent overcapacity, are desperate to sell oil products. Cheaper crude allows the more aggressive refiners to push down product prices.

All projections, however, will remain more or less suspect in the days ahead — the oil market is

awaiting OPEC's response to intense pressure for it to cut its official prices — as opposed to merely offering under-the-table discounts — for the first time in its 22-year history.

That OPEC will pull itself together in time to avert a collapse is widely expected, but few analysts rule out the possibility that oil prices will plummet to \$25, \$20 or even less. If OPEC cannot agree on a plan to hold production down, price-cutting could turn vicious, Merrill Lynch's Mr. Hill said.

Nonetheless, he is tentatively betting that the drama will come out something like this: More oil producers, including additional OPEC members, will join Britain, Norway and Nigeria with cuts of around \$3 to \$4. Then, sometime in March, scared OPEC ministers will look beyond their political quarrels and "rally around" a benchmark price of about \$30 for Saudi light, down \$4 from the current quote. Later this year, prices will firm as the world economy heals.

By late 1984, Mr. Hill projects, oil demand will recover enough to bring a small rise in prices.

Oil shares in London also benefited from the smaller-than-expected price-cut plan. British Petroleum rose six pence to 324, and Shell Transport & Trading climbed six to 446.

Michael Unsworth, an analyst at Scott, Coffin, Hancock & Co., said traders were gambling that OPEC would prevent an uncontrolled slide in oil prices.

On Balance, Oil-Price Cut Effect Will Be Positive, Economists Say

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Falling oil prices give rise to all sorts of visions. On one side are the dire warnings: Oil producers go bankrupt and banks cave in. On the other are hopes that all the stalled world economy needs is a tankful of cheap energy.

Some economists, however, are taking to the middle ground. If key crude oil prices level off after falling about 10 percent to around \$30 a barrel, as many experts believe they will, the change will nudge inflation downward and industrial output upward, these economists say.

A 10-percent decline in oil prices "must, on balance, be helpful to world recovery. I would have thought," said Richard Sargeant, group economic adviser at Midland Bank in London, "though it comes at an awkward time for countries like Mexico" that are counting on oil revenue to pay off huge debts.

Such a cut would increase economic growth by about 0.5 percentage point in the 24 industrial countries that belong to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said Keith Jones, chief economist at the London stock brokerage of James Capel & Co. Annual inflation in OECD countries, he said, would slow by 1 to 1.5 percentage points over the next 12 months.

Most economic forecasts, however, already reflect expectations that oil prices will fall about 10 percent this year, he cautioned.

At Merrill Lynch Economics in New York, John Hill sees a "pretty negligible" effect on the U.S. economy if oil prices do not fall much further than the \$3 proposed Friday by British National Oil Corp.

Growth of the U.S. economy, he estimates, would rise by less than half a point, while inflation would slow by a similar amount. BNO's action was followed with a matching reduction by Norway and by a \$5.50 cut by Nigeria, an OPEC member.

U.S. gasoline prices probably would fall about five cents a gallon, he said.

"It's not going to hurt any recovery," Mr. Hill said, "but it's not going to be the major force."

One delayed benefit from lower oil prices is likely to be a decline in interest rates, Mr. Jones said. Because West Germany and Japan are much more dependent on oil imports than is the United States, lower oil costs give a bigger boost to their economies. That boost should cause the dollar to fall faster against the yen and the Deutsche mark. A weaker dollar, in turn, would allow central banks to push down interest rates without worrying as much about a flight of funds into dollar investments.

The British pound, for its part, bore up bravely after Friday's oil price cut proposal, which is expected to be accepted by buyers of North Sea crude unless OPEC oil prices nosedive. Sterling was steady in London Friday at around \$1.5425, before edging up later in the day in New York to \$1.5475. Currency traders had pushed sterling down in anticipation of an even bigger price cut.

The pound's decline against the dollar over the past several months has made an oil price cut easier for Britain to take. Since oil is priced in dollars, Britain's oil revenues grow in sterling terms when the dollar buys more sterling.

Oil shares in London also benefited from the smaller-than-expected price-cut plan. British Petroleum rose six pence to 324, and Shell Transport & Trading climbed six to 446.

Michael Unsworth, an analyst at Scott, Coffin, Hancock & Co., said traders were gambling that OPEC would prevent an uncontrolled slide in oil prices.

Because such companies as Shell and BP buy crude oil for their refineries as well as producing it, a lower price might be expected to help them reduce losses on refined products. That probably will not be the case, Mr. Unsworth said, because European refiners, saddled with 40 to 45 percent overcapacity, are desperate to sell oil products. Cheaper crude allows the more aggressive refiners to push down product prices.

All projections, however, will remain more or less suspect in the days ahead — the oil market is

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corporation

U.S. \$50,000,000

10% % Guaranteed Notes 1990

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

Japan

MORGAN GUARANTY LTD

BANK OF TOKYO INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

CREDIT SUISSE FIRST BOSTON LIMITED

DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION

NOMURA INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. INCORPORATED

BANQUE PARIBAS

DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

IBJ INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

February 1, 1983

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 18, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	P.F.	Y.L.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Australian	2.408	4.108	10.121	38.225	4.712	17.792	5.697	22.725	31.20
Belgian fl.	47.35	73.15	19.707	6.902	5.425	—	—	—	—
British	2.286	3.711	—	35.25	—	—	90.45	107.4	28.20
Canadian	1.528	—	2.679	10.472	2.134	—	4.287	7.9	12.08
French fr.	1.367	2.142	57.13	20.45	—	—	32.19	29.79	69.17
German	—	1.545	0.4771	0.1472	—	—	0.3775	0.0212	0.0994
Italian	—	6.781	10.332	28.25	—	—	256.79	14.264	34.78
Japanese	—	1.991	3.080	32.07	29.305	—	75.15	4.7102	—
Swedish	—	0.9371	0.1644	2.2973	6.4713	1.2701	2.2071	45.104	1.929
Swiss	—	1.0944	0.7086	2.2321	7.4444	1.5781	2.7101	51.895	2.107

Dollar Values

	\$	Y.L.	Sw.	S.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Australia	1.0315	N.A.	10.121	38.225	4.712	17.792
Belgium	1.467	0.2843	10.121	38.225	4.712	17.792
Canada	1.528	2.679	10.472	2.134	—	—
France	1.367	2.142	57.13	20.45	—	—
Germany	—	1.545	0.4771	0.1472	—	—
Italy	—	6.781	10.332	28.25	—	—
Japan	—	1.991	3.080	32.07	29.305	—
Sweden	—	0.9371	0.1644	2.2973	6.4713	1.2701
Switzerland	—	1.0944	0.7086	2.2321	7.4444	1.5781

(1) Commercial bank (2) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£) Units of 100 (s) Units of 1,000

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Unit	Market	Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Open Int	Settle
001	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
002	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
003	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
004	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
005	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
006	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
007	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
008	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
009	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
010	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
011	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
012	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
013	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
014	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
015	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
016	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
017	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
018	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
019	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
020	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
021	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
022	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
023	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
024	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
025	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
026	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
027	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
028	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
029	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
030	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
031	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
032	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
033	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
034	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
035	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
036	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
037	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
038	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
039	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
040	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
041	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
042	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
043	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
044	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
045	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
046	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
047	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2	2,500		
048	World Bank	10/1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.2			

WestLB

Eurobonds · DM Bonds · Schuldscheine
for dealing prices call

DÜSSELDORF
Westdeutsche Landesbank, Head Office, P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf 1
Telephone 8 26 31 22 · Telex 8 581 881 · International Bond Trading Dept.
Telephone 8 26 37 41 · Telex 8 581 892; Intern. Institutional Investors Dept.

London
Westdeutsche Landesbank, 41, Moorgate, London EC2R 6AE/UK
Telephone 638 6141 · Telex 887 984

Luxembourg
WestLB International S.A. 32-34, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte,
Luxembourg, Luxembourg 44 74 11 · Telex 2831

Hong Kong
WestLB Asia Limited, BA Tower, 38th Floor, 12 Hancourt Road, Hong Kong
Telephone 5-840 288 · Telex 75 142

Leading Marketmakers in Eurobonds **WestLB**
Westdeutsche Landesbank

[illegible]

International Bond Prices - Week of Feb. 17

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Am	Sec	Price	Yield	Am	Sec	Price	Yield
10	100	100	100	10	100	100	100
11	110	110	110	11	110	110	110
12	120	120	120	12	120	120	120
13	130	130	130	13	130	130	130
14	140	140	140	14	140	140	140
15	150	150	150	15	150	150	150
16	160	160	160	16	160	160	160
17	170	170	170	17	170	170	170
18	180	180	180	18	180	180	180
19	190	190	190	19	190	190	190
20	200	200	200	20	200	200	200
21	210	210	210	21	210	210	210
22	220	220	220	22	220	220	220
23	230	230	230	23	230	230	230
24	240	240	240	24	240	240	240
25	250	250	250	25	250	250	250
26	260	260	260	26	260	260	260
27	270	270	270	27	270	270	270
28	280	280	280	28	280	280	280
29	290	290	290	29	290	290	290
30	300	300	300	30	300	300	300
31	310	310	310	31	310	310	310
32	320	320	320	32	320	320	320
33	330	330	330	33	330	330	330
34	340	340	340	34	340	340	340
35	350	350	350	35	350	350	350
36	360	360	360	36	360	360	360
37	370	370	370	37	370	370	370
38	380	380	380	38	380	380	380
39	390	390	390	39	390	390	390
40	400	400	400	40	400	400	400
41	410	410	410	41	410	410	410
42	420	420	420	42	420	420	420
43	430	430	430	43	430	430	430
44	440	440	440	44	440	440	440
45	450	450	450	45	450	450	450
46	460	460	460	46	460	460	460
47	470	470	470	47	470	470	470
48	480	480	480	48	480	480	480
49	490	490	490	49	490	490	490
50	500	500	500	50	500	500	500
51	510	510	510	51	510	510	510
52	520	520	520	52	520	520	520
53	530	530	530	53	530	530	530
54	540	540	540	54	540	540	540
55	550	550	550	55	550	550	550
56	560	560	560	56	560	560	560
57	570	570	570	57	570	570	570
58	580	580	580	58	580	580	580
59	590	590	590	59	590	590	590
60	600	600	600	60	600	600	600
61	610	610	610	61	610	610	610
62	620	620	620	62	620	620	620
63	630	630	630	63	630	630	630
64	640	640	640	64	640	640	640
65	650	650	650	65	650	650	650
66	660	660	660	66	660	660	660
67	670	670	670	67	670	670	670
68	680	680	680	68	680	680	680
69	690	690	690	69	690	690	690
70	700	700	700	70	700	700	700
71	710	710	710	71	710	710	710
72	720	720	720	72	720	720	720
73	730	730	730	73	730	730	730
74	740	740	740	74	740	740	740
75	750	750	750	75	750	750	750
76	760	760	760	76	760	760	760
77	770	770	770	77	770	770	770
78	780	780	780	78	780	780	780
79	790	790	790	79	790	790	790
80	800	800	800	80	800	800	800
81	810	810	810	81	810	810	810
82	820	820	820	82	820	820	820
83	830	830	830	83	830	830	830
84	840	840	840	84	840	840	840
85	850	850	850	85	850	850	850
86	860	860	860	86	860	860	860
87	870	870	870	87	870	870	870
88	880	880	880	88	880	880	880
89	890	890	890	89	890	890	890
90	900	900	900	90	900	900	900
91	910	910	910	91	910	910	910
92	920	920	920	92	920	920	920
93	930	930	930	93	930	930	930
94	940	940	940	94	940	940	940
95	950	950	950	95	950	950	950
96	960	960	960	96	960	960	960
97	970	970	970	97	970	970	970
98	980	980	980	98	980	980	980
99	990	990	990	99	990	990	990
100	1000	1000	1000	100	1000	1000	1000

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Sales by NASD.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chgs	Sales by NASD.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chgs
Sells	100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chgs	Sells	100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chgs
Am	Sec	Price	Yield	Am	Sec	Price	Yield	Am	Sec	Price	Yield
10	100	100	100	10	100	100	100	10	100	100	100
11	110	110	110	11	110	110	110	11	110	110	110
12	120	120	120	12	120	120	120	12	120	120	120
13	130	130	130	13	130	130	130	13	130	130	130
14	140	140	140	14	140	140	140	14	140	140	140
15	150	150	150	15	150	150	150	15	150	150	150
16	160	160	160	16	160	160	160	16	160	160	160
17	170	170	170	17	170	170	170	17	170	170	170
18	180	180	180	18	180	180	180	18	180	180	180
19	190	190	190	19	190	190	190	19	190	190	190
20	200	200	200	20	200	200	200	20	200	200	200
21	210	210	210	21	210	210	210	21	210	210	210
22	220	220	220	22	220	220	220	22	220	220	220
23	230	230	230	23	230	230	230	23	230	230	230
24	240	240	240	24	240	240	240	24	240	240	240
25	250	250	250	25	250	250	250	25	250	250	250
26	260	260	260	26	260	260	260	26	260	260	260
27	270	270	270	27	270	270	270	27	270	270	270
28	280	280	280	28	280	280	280	28	280	280	280
29	290	290	290	29	290	290	290	29	290	290	290
30	300	300	300	30	300	300	300	30	300	300	300
31	310	310	310	31	310	310	310	31	310	310	310
32	320	320	320	32	320	320	320	32	320	320	320
33	330	330	330	33	330	330	330	33	330	330	330
34	340	340	340	34	340	340	340	34	340	340	340
35	350	350	350	35	350	350	350	35	350	350	350
36	360	360	360	36	360	360	360	36	360	360	360
37	370	370	370	37	370	370	370	37	370	370	370
38	380	380	380	38	380	380	380	38	380	380	380
39	390	390	390	39	390	390	390	39	390	390	390
40	400	400	400	40	400	400	400	40	400	400	400
41	410	410	410	41	410	410	410	41	410	410	410
42	420	420	420	42	420	420	420	42	420	420	420
43	430	430	430	43	430	430	430	43	430	430	430
44	440	440	440	44	440	440	440	44	440	440	440
45	450	450	450	45	450	450	450	45	450	450	450
46	460	460	460	46	460	460	460	46	460	460	460
47	470	470	470	47	470	470	470	47	470	470	470
48	480	480	480	48	480	480	480	48	480	480	480
49	490	490	490	49	490	490	490	49	490	490	490
50	500	500	500	50	500	500	500	50	500	500	500
51	510	510	510	51	510	510	510	51	510	510	510
52	520	520	520	52	520	520	520	52	520	520	520
53	530	530	530	53	530	530	530	53	530	530	530
54	540	540	540	54	540	540	540	54	540	540	540
55	550	550	550	55	550	550	550	55	550	550	550
56	560	560	560	56	560	560	560	56	560	560	560
57	570	570	570	57	570	570	570	57	570	570	570
58	580	580	580	58	580	580	580	58	580	580	580
59	590	590	590	59	590	590	590	59	590	590	590
60	600	600	600	60	600	600	600	60	600	600	600
61	610	610	610	61	610	610	610	61	610	610	610
62	620	620	620	62	620	620	620	62	620	620	620
63	630	630	630	63	630	630	630	63	630	630	630
64	640	640	640	64	640	640	640	64	640	640	640
65	650	650	650	65	650	650	650	65	650	650	650
66	660	660	660	66	660	660	660	66	660	660	660
67	670	670	670	67	670	670	670	67	670	670	670
68	680	680	680	68	680	680	680	68	680	680	680
69	690	690	690	69	690	690	690	69	690	690	690
70	700	700	700	70	700	700	700	70	700	700	700
71	710	710	710	71	710	710	710	71	710	710	710
72	720	720	720	72	720	720	720	72	720	720	720
73	730	730	730	73	730	730	730	73	730	730	730
74	740	740	740	74	740	740	740	74	740	740	740
75	750	750	750	75	750	750	750	75	750	750	750
76	760	760	760	76	760	760	760	76	760	760	760
77	770	770	770	77	770	770	770	77	770	770	770
78	780	780	780	78	780	780	780	78	780	780	780
79	790	790	790	79	790	790	790	79	790	790	790
80	800	800	800	80	800	800	800	80	800	800	800
81	810	810	810	81	810	810	810	81	810	810	810
82	820	820	820	82	820	820	820	82	820	820	820
83	830	830	830	83	830	830	830	83	830	830	830
84	840	840	840	84	840	840	840	84	840	840	840
85	850	850	850	85	850	850	850	85	850	850	850
86	860	860	860	86	860	860	860	86	860	860	860
87	870	870	870	87	870	870	870	87	870	870	870
88	880	880	880	88	880	880	880	88	880	880	880
89	890	890	890	89	890	890	890	89	890	890	890
90	900	900	900	90	900	900	900	90	900	900	900
91	910	910	910	91	910	910	910	91	910	910	910
92	920	920	920	92	920	920	920	92	920	920	920
93	930	930	930	93	930	930	930	93	930	930	930
94	940	940	940	94	940	940	940	94	940	940	940
95	950	950	950	95	950	950	950	95	950	950	950
96	960	960	960	96	960	960	960	96	960	960	960
97	970	970	970	97	970	970	970	97	970	970	970
98	980	980	980	98	980	980	980	98	980	980	980
99	990	990	990	99	990	990	990	99	990	990	990
100	1000					100	1000				

Over-the-Counter

[illegible]

Selected U.S. Basketball Scores

[illegible]

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Atlantic Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	45	7	.865	-
Boston	44	7	.864	1/2
New Jersey	33	19	.635	12
Washington	24	27	.471	20 1/2
New York	24	28	.462	21
Central Division				
Milwaukee	35	18	.660	-
Detroit	36	28	.561	9 1/2
Chicago	25	27	.481	25
Indiana	18	35	.340	37
Cleveland	16	37	.302	39
Los Angeles	13	40	.245	42
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	37	22	.623	-
San Diego	26	26	.500	5
Golden State	24	26	.480	5
Denver	26	29	.473	6 1/2
Utah	19	35	.352	13
Jacksonville	10	43	.189	21 1/2
Pacific Division				

NHL Standings

Division		Rankings		Points	
Team	GP	W	L	T	Pts
1	6	6	0	0	12
2	10	6	4	0	12
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28	14	14	0	28
3	28	14	14	0	28
4	28	14	14	0	28
5	28	14	14	0	28
6	28	14	14	0	28
7	28	14	14	0	28
8	28	14	14	0	28
9	28	14	14	0	28
10	28	14	14	0	28
Division					
1	28	14	14	0	28
2	28				

Transition

NEW ORLEANS—Named Pat Peacock director of football operations and Carl Mousier defensive line coach.

TAMPA BAY—Named Ken Myers recruiting coach and Boyd Dowler quarterback coach.

United States Football League

NEW JERSEY—Signed Bobby Scott, quarterback.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

LEAGUE—Announced the four-game suspension of Edmonton center Ken Linseman and Los Angeles defenseman Don Kennedy on an off-ice altercation during a game at Edmonton, Feb. 3.

ST. LOUIS—Acquired Ron Low, goaltender, from Edmonton for Lindsay Middlebrook, goaltender, and Richie Hansen, center.

ST. LOUIS—Sent Ralsh Kliesen, center, to St. Louis of the Central Hockey League.

COLLEGE

FLORIDA—Signed Jimmie Matthews, halfback.

**More Sports
On Page 13**

American Exchange Options

[illegible]

Treasury Bills

[illegible]**Kreditlux Indices Feb. 18**

(Base 100 May 1, 1977)		
Industrial, U.S.		94,851
Int'l Institutions		58,779
Commodities		102,973
U.S. Gov't		100,000
U.S. Corp		87,794
U.S. Gov't		87,756
U.S. Corp		87,756
U.S. Gov't		119,829
U.S. Corp		91,723

**Are you looking for a high yield,
maximum liquidity and minimum risk?**

**Are you now earning market rates
on your short term liquidity?**
Would you like to secure wholesale

and with other top commercial names
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND

offers the following choice of investment opportunities:

Short Term 'A' Units, exclusively invested in US\$ money market instruments for maturities of less than 12 months.

Short Term 'B' Units, invested in money market instruments denominated in the SDR currencies and Swiss Francs for maturities of less than 12 months. These units offer a balanced currency approach.

Income on both 'A' and 'B' Units accrues daily up to the date of repayment. Units can be redeemed on any business day without charge and repayment is made five business days later.

Long Term Units, representing a balanced portfolio of Eurobonds and Euroconvertibles. Income is paid annually and units can be redeemed every week at net asset value, less 1%.

Trustee: Midland Bank Trust Company (Channel Islands) Limited
Administrative Agents: EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Ltd., Jersey.
Investment Advisor: European Banking Company Limited, London.

Please send for full details to:

EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Ltd., 28 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I. Tel: 0534 36381
Please send full information to:

Name	_____
Address	_____
City	_____ Country _____

Subscriptions are only valid if made on the basis of the current explanatory memorandum, supplemented by either the last Annual Report or the last Interim Report, whichever is the more recent. The Legal Notice has been deposited with the Chief Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg where such documents are available for inspection and where copies thereof can be obtained upon request.

Daily prices are published in this newspaper under "International Funds".

NOTICE OF EARLY REDEMPTION

**To Holders of International Westminster Bank PLC
(the "Bank")
US\$120,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1984
(the "Notes")**

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Condition 8(c) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the Bank will redeem all of the outstanding Notes, being US\$120,000,000 nominal amount, at their principal amount on April 22nd, 1983. Payment of principal together with payment in respect of Coupon No. 12 will be made in accordance with Condition 7 of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes at the offices of any of the Paying Agents.

**The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., London
Principal Paying Agent**

February 21st 1983.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

<p>GERMANY: 06100-861222 Frankfurt - Wiesbaden - Heide Cologne - Bonn - Düsseldorf Essen - Berlin - Hamburg Stuttgart - Munich</p> <p>SWITZERLAND: 0049-6103-86122 Zürich - Basel - Lucerne - Bern Lausanne - Geneva</p> <p>AUSTRIA: Vienna 060-6103-86122 Zürich - Basel - Lucerne - Bern Lausanne - Geneva</p> <p>ITALY: 0049-6103-86122 Rome - Milan</p> <p>BELGIUM: 0049-6103-86122 Brussels - Antwerp</p> <p>HOLLAND: 020-429566 Amsterdam-Hooge-Batterdam</p> <p>ENGLAND: London 01-628 7969</p> <p>OTHER EEC CAPITALS Tel Germany 0-6103-86122</p>	<p>ESCORTS & GUIDES</p> <p>REGENCY - USA</p> <p>WORLDWIDE MULTILINGUAL ESCORT SERVICE</p> <p>NEW YORK CITY</p> <p>Tel: 212-838-8027 & 212-753-1864.</p> <p>CAPRICE</p> <p>ESCORT SERVICE</p> <p>IN NEW YORK</p> <p>Tel: 212-737 3291.</p> <p>AMSTERDAM & FRENCH-SPEAKING EEC CAPITALS</p> <p>For quick service in above areas, phone: Amsterdam 645689/ 644994 N. EUROPE ESCORT SERVICE</p>	<p>ESCORTS & GUIDES</p> <p>LA VENTURA</p> <p>ESCORT SERVICE NEW YORK CITY 212-888-1666</p> <p>LONDON</p> <p>Portman Escort Agency</p> <p>67 Chiltern Street, London W1 TEL: 486 3734 or 486 1158</p> <p>LONDON KENSINGTON</p> <p>ESCORT SERVICE TO KENSINGTON CIRCLE 21, W8 Tel: 9327 9134 or 927 9133</p> <p>ZURICH</p> <p>Vannessa Escort Service Tel: 01/42 02 12 - 69 22 45</p> <p>AMSTERDAM</p> <p>* SHE + ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 222940</p> <p>COSMOS INT'L ESCORT SERVICE</p> <p>* FRANKFURT *</p> <p>& EVERYWHERE IN EUROPE Tel: Germany 0111-4090991</p> <p>Madrid Evasion</p> <p>VIP Escort & Guide Service, Multilingual Tel: Madrid 261 41 42 - 361 43 35.</p> <p>ZURICH</p> <p>SOPHIE ESCORT & GUIDE SERVICE Tel: 01/ 3022 06 93</p>	<p>ESCORTS & GUIDES</p> <p>LONDON WEST</p> <p>LONDON HEATHROW & GATWICK ESCORT AGENCY Tel: 01-747 3304</p> <p>* ZURICH - GENEVA *</p> <p>Omnia Escort Service Germany Tel: 0049-6103-82048</p> <p>ARISTOCATS</p> <p>London Escort Service Tel: 027 4711 / 4712 12 noon - midnight</p> <p>AMSTERDAM</p> <p>ESCORT GUIDE SERVICE SINCE 1973 Tel: 247731.</p> <p>Zurich - Geneva</p> <p>Messinger Escort & Guide Service Tel: 01 / 361 90 00</p> <p>LONDON PARK LANE</p> <p>ESCORT AGENCY. Tel: 582 2400.</p> <p>HOME CLUB EUROPE ESCORT & Guide Service. Tel: 06 / 589 2604 - 589 1146 (10 am. - 10 pm.)</p> <p>GENEVA-EXCLUSIVE</p> <p>Escort Services, Afternoon & Evening. Tel: 02 / 21 79 29.</p> <p>LONDON OXFORD ST Escort Service, London & Heathrow. Tel: 582 2408</p> <p>NEW YORK Escort & Guide Service Tel: 212-381-1948</p> <p>AL KNIGHT (LONDON) ESCORT AGENCY Tel: 01-747 3304.</p>	<p>LONDON- CHELSEA GIRL Escort Service. 31 Broadcamp Place, London SW3 Tel: 01 354 6513/27,49. (4-12 pm)</p> <p>LONDON MAYFAIR ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01 582 2408</p> <p>Geneva-Jade Domino</p> <p>Escort Service. Tel: 022/ 31 95 09</p> <p>APHRODITE ESCORT SERVICE Frankfurt. Tel: 0511-460772</p> <p>GENEVA V.P.P. Escort Service Noon to Midnight. Tel: 41 30 36.</p> <p>VIENNA - HARMONY VIP Escort Ser- vise. Telephone call areas 02244-3418 or 542943 18 midnight.</p> <p>LONDON PETITE FLEUR International Escort Service. London/Heathrow. Tel: 01 749 6270.</p> <p>VIENNA - EXCLUSIVE Escort Service. Tel: 0224 01 01.</p> <p>MUSSES' MARTINE Escort Service. Tel: 428 01 42.</p> <p>MADRID ANJA ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 346 35 52. Credit cards.</p> <p>MADRID. RUTH ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 241 33 71.</p> <p>FRANKFURT - PETRA Escort & Travel Service. Tel: 0611 / 580003</p> <p>STUTTGART-DOMINANCE Escort Ser- vise 0711/225842.</p> <p>FRANKFURT-LAURA Escort Service. Tel: 597 23 72.</p> <p>COLOGNE - BONN - DUESSELDORF Escort Services. Tel: 021 - 718493</p> <p>HAMBURG SAVINA Escort Service Tel: 040 / 410 52 38.</p> <p>FRANKFURT SONIA ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 0611/486550</p> <p>FRANKFURT - KAREN Escort Service. Tel: 0611 / 687662.</p> <p>FRANKFURT - ANITA Escort Service. Tel: 0611/425914</p> <p>VIENNA ETOILE ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 54 78 75.</p> <p>NEW YORK City-Alex & Barrie Escort & Guide Service. Tel: 212-888-0143</p> <p>TORONTO, CANADA <i>Goldville</i> Escort Service. Tel: 416-363-5442</p> <p>LATVIA ESCORT AGENCY. Tel: London 405 7584</p> <p>NEW ESCORT AGENCY, London & Heathrow. Tel: 01-81-597 7354</p> <p>MARIA SCHNEIDER Escort Ser-</p>
---	--	--	--	---

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14					15						16			
17					18						19			
20									21					
				22				23						
24	25	26	27				28					29	30	31
32						33					34			
35						36								
38						39					40			
41														
				42					43					
			44					45						
46	47						48				49	50	51	52
53							54							
55						56					57			
58						59					60			

ACROSS			
1 Suitscases	42 Automotive pioneer	11 Exude	
6 Moral	43 Confused struggles	12 Invalid	
7 Top Mahal site	44 With skill	13 Before, to	
9 Wales	45 1/1000 inch	Byron	
10 Gloomy	46 Prohibition	19 Shoeshmears	
Invention of 28	48 Light-chestnut horse	23 Strains	
Mountainous area	53 Where the innovation of	24 In a state of unresolved conflict	
Great strength	29 Down appeared	26 Hungry	
Vocal pauses	55 Exposure	28 Dances	
Jeanne d'Arc	56 Weird	29 See 17 Across	
et al.: Abbr.	57 Uncommon	30 Malice	
Mistreated	58 Recipe	31 ——— vivendi	
Expresses disapproval	59 direction	33 Slender	
Monogram of "Calves"	50 Passed	34 Wild duck	
"Ale" author	60 Tips	36 Roared	
Doctrine	DOWN	40 Under	
Precipitation	1 Johann Sebastian ———	42 Woodrind	
Even by a stereo	2 Prefix with culture	43 Drained off	
Chaucer's ——— of Bath	3 Rum drink	44 Lun's radio partner	
One of the Oklahoma city	4 Obi, e.g.	45 Osmond or Curle	
Matured	5 The Black Prince or the Confessor	46 Who or which	
Elongated fish	6 Noun-forming suffixes	47 Gas; Comb. form	
Equatorial	7 Difficult	48 Left side, at sea	
Highly important	8 Ill. neighbor	49 Poetic A.M.	
Kind of alert	9 Highest point	50 Dies ———	
	10 Axlike tools	51 Govt. agencies	
		52 Lyric poems	
		53 Recipe abbr.	
		54 A firmative vote	

	HIGH	LOW				HIGH	LOW			
	C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F	
GARY	16	11	24	Cloudy	LONDON	4	39	-1	30	Overcast
GERS	16	11	24	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	20	55	30	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	0	Overcast	MADRID	8	46	-1	30	Overcast
ANKARA	5	-23	-26	Fair	MEXICO	20	86	23	73	Cloudy
ANTWERP	16	11	24	Cloudy	MILANO	24	78	23	73	Cloudy
WICKLAND	24	75	15	Cloudy	MOSCOW CITY	18	59	14	54	Cloudy
UNKONGK	4	39	25	Cloudy	MILAN	3	37	-2	37	Overcast
ELJING	4	39	24	Fair	MONTREAL	2	-28	-18	14	Cloudy
ELJING	4	39	24	Fair	MONTREAL	4	39	24	54	Cloudy
ELGRADE	4	39	-25	Cloudy	MUNICH	1	-30	-10	14	Fair
ELBRIN	3	37	-1	30	NAIROBI	18	82	15	55	Fair
ELSTON	3	37	-1	30	NASSAU	26	79	18	34	Cloudy
RUSSELLS	3	37	-4	21	NEW YORK	9	48	14	34	Cloudy
CHAREAST	1	-30	-14	Overcast	NEW YORK	9	48	14	34	Cloudy
CHAREAST	4	39	27	Cloudy	PARIS	12	54	3	37	Fair
YENOSKARES	30	84	79	27	OSLO	1	34	-7	19	Fair
YENOSKARES	30	84	79	27	PASADENA	23	73	23	73	Cloudy
PEACE TOWN	25	77	16	57	PRAGUE	0	22	-25	-25	Overcast
PEACE TOWN	25	77	16	57	REYKJAVIK	3	37	-4	25	Overcast
CHICAGO	15	59	4	39	ROME	10	50	-28	28	Overcast
CHICAGO	15	59	4	39	SAN FRANCISCO	10	50	-28	28	Overcast
AMENHAGEN	5	41	-25	Fair	SAPAO	21	88	23	73	Cloudy
AMENHAGEN	5	41	-25	Fair	SAN PAULO	4	-25	-11	12	Fair
IBLIN	4	39	2	36	SEOUL	4	39	24	54	Cloudy
IBLIN	4	39	2	36	SHANGHAI	2	28	-19	79	Cloudy
IBURGH	3	37	-28	Overcast	SINGAPORE	8	32	-25	-25	Cloudy
IBURGH	3	37	-28	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	2	28	-46	46	Cloudy
MARKFURT	1	34	-6	21	SYDNEY	22	82	14	57	Cloudy
MARKFURT	1	34	-6	21	TAIPEI	11	62	7	37	Cloudy
BEWEVA	3	37	-7	19	TELAVIV	11	62	7	37	Cloudy
BEWEVA	3	37	-7	19	TOKYO	10	59	3	37	Fair
ELJINSKI	17	63	14	57	SYDNEY	22	82	14	57	Cloudy
ELJINSKI	17	63	14	57	TAIPEI	11	62	7	37	Cloudy
CHONG KONG	17	63	14	57	TELAVIV	11	62	7	37	Cloudy
CHONG KONG	17	63	14	57	TOKYO	10	59	3	37	Fair
IRUSALLEM	3	37	1	34	VENICE	1	34	-28	28	Fair
IRUSALLEM	3	37	1	34	VIENNA	1	34	-28	28	Fair
IS PALMAS	23	74	15	Fair	WASHINGTON	6	-2	-21	21	Cloudy
IS PALMAS	23	74	15	Fair	WASHINGTON	6	-2	-21	21	Cloudy
ISBON	12	54	10	50	ZURICH	4	-25	-11	14	Overcast

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Wine as you like it
 U.S. \$18 or equivalent in any convertible European currency—plus postage:
 in Europe, please add \$1.50 or equivalent for each copy; outside Europe, please
 add \$4 or equivalent for each copy.
 Complete and return this coupon with your check or money order to:
 International Herald Tribune, Book Division,
 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92321 Neuilly Cedex, France.
 Please send me _____ copies of WINE AS YOU LIKE IT.

Name: _____
Address: _____
City and Code: _____
Country: _____

THIS IS THE MEDICINE THAT THE VET SAID WOULD BE GOOD FOR YOU

I HAVE ALSO HEARD, HOWEVER, THAT LAUGHTER IS THE BEST MEDICINE...

WHICH WOULD YOU PREFER?

HA HA HA HA!

THAT WAS EASY

© 1997 United Feature Syndicate, Inc. All Rights Reserved. 2-21

GIMME A QUICK HEADLINE FOR THIS FRONT-PAGE STORY.

WHAT'S IT ABOUT?

NIGHT DESK

THIS DWARF SCARES THESE LITTLE OLD LADIES AT A SEANCE, ..THEN SKIPS TOWN WITH THEIR LIFE SAVINGS.

"SMALL MEDIUM AT LARREE."

NIGHT DESK

Phil Wit

JULIUS AND I WENT DANCING LAST NIGHT

REALLY? I WISH I COULD GET DAGWOOD TO DANCE!

TELL ME HOW YOU GOT HIM TO DO IT

WELL, YOU HAVE TO KEEP SHOOTING AT HIS FEET

BOB SCHRECK

C'MON, BEETLE, REENLIST! THINK OF ALL THE FRINGE BENEFITS!

WHAT FRINGE BENEFITS?

CLOTHING, SHELTER, MEDICAL CARE, THREE MEALS A DAY...

YEAH, I SEE SOME OF THE FRINGE NOW

I SEE SOME OF THE FRINGE NOW

© 1997 Play House Productions, Inc. All rights reserved.

I HEAR FLO WALKED OUT ON HIM, RUBE

YES, HE'S ON HIS OWN, BAM - HE'S HAVIN' TO FEND FOR HIMSELF

WATCH IT, DEAR. YOU NEVER KNOW WHAT THAT SORT OF THING MIGHT LEAD TO...

IF I KNOW THAT BLOKE, IT COULD VERY EASILY LEAD TO HOUSEWORK!

DO YOU BELIEVE IN LIFE AFTER DEATH?

NO

WHY NOT?

ONCE IS ENOUGH

© 1987 FARMERS INC. #135
PHIL WIT

WE'VE GOTTA LEAVE TONN, GEDDGE... NOW!

LOOK, DON'T YOU LEAVE THIS HOUSE! I'M GOING TO BE GONE FOR A COUPLE OF HOURS!

BETTER YET, GO LIE DOWN-- TRY TO GET SOME SLEEP!

I-- I'M TOO NERVOUS-- I CAN'T SLEEP!

THEN TAKE A SEDATIVE-- BUT NO BOOZE! UNDERSTAND? NO BOOZE!

WHEN A NEWS-PAPER STORY STATES THAT THE RESTAURANT CHAIRMAN IDENTIFY THE MAN WHO PARKED ROY'S CAR, KEVYN PANICS!

© 1993 by Dave Coverly


Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUMGO
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

SONDY
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

INGUSE
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

ENHAVE
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Print answer here:  (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's | Jumbles: NOISE AUGUR FASTEN BECKON
 Answer: Sounds like a musician might eat his food

© 1954 by Western Publishing Co., Inc.

Mr. Whiffles

2-21

"WHAT DO YOU SAY, YOUNG MAN?
LET'S FURY THE HATCHET!"

"OKAY, BUT WE'LL HAVE TO
USE YOURS. I DON'T HAVE ONE."

West won with the ten, and his only safe lead was a club. The eight from dummy forced the king, and South ruffed. Now he led the diamond eight, and when West won with the jack, he was again forced to lead a club.

The nine forced the ace, and when South ruffed, cashed the trump ace and continued the suit.

West lost the side ace.

Both sides vulnerable. The bid-
ding:

East	2♣	West	North
1♠	South	Pass	Pass
Dbf.	Pass	Pass	Pass

[illegible]

Western Europe		Middle East		East Asia and Pacific		South Asia		Africa	
379	1972	19.7	12546	19.7	12546	19.7	12546	19.7	12546
261	1197								
261	1197								
58.4	3000	236	12460	236	12460	236	12460	236	12460
49.6	4040	497	6640	497	6640	497	6640	497	6640
49.6	4040	497	6640	497	6640	497	6640	497	6640
36.7	7770	255	11926	255	11926	255	11926	255	11926
25.5	11740	19.7	125025	19.7	125025	19.7	125025	19.7	125025
19.7	12626	19.7	125040	19.7	125040	19.7	125040	19.7	125040

Unadjusted times are GMT

Western Europe		1900-2100	2100-2200	Africa	2100-2200
0400-0700	0400-0700	31	1955	4700	Mon-Fri
49	6140	19	15225	21	1940
41	7155	16	17075	21	1950
31	9760	12	21695	25	17175
25	11825				11960
1900-0200	2000-2100		Midnight News	1800-2000	
41	5995	39	15265	19	15260
41	7130	16	17830	16	17820

For illustration who probably is in baseball with TA and

SPORTS

Ireland Downs France, 22-16

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — Irish desire overcame French class Saturday. A 22-16 defeat wrecked reasonable French hopes of winning up a grand slam in the Five Nations championship with an apocryphal — as the prospect was being called

SPORTS BRIEFS

Russian Batters Own Swim Record

MOSCOW (AP) — Vladimir Salnikov, the Soviet Union's Olympic gold medal-winning swimmer, improved more than a second off his own world record in the 400-meter freestyle Saturday, Tass reported.

Tass said that Salnikov clocked 3 minutes, 48.32 seconds to better the mark of 3:49.57 he set last year. Salnikov's winning time in the 1980 Olympics was 3:54.54.

East Germans Set Track Marks

SENFTENBERG, East Germany (AP) — Jörg Kunze set a world indoor best in the men's 5,000 meters Sunday with a time of 13 minutes, 13.3 seconds at the East German indoor track and field championships. Kunze broke the mark of 13:20.4 set in 1981 by Suleiman Nyambai of Tanzania.

Marlies Gohr, meanwhile, equalled her world indoor best for the 100-yard dash with a time of 10.29 seconds. On Saturday, Marlies Koch broke the 60-meter world best by one-hundredth of a second, finishing in 7.09; she and Gohr had shared the old mark.

Kite Leads San Diego Golf by 4

LA JOLLA, California (UPI) — Tom Kite shot a 4-under-par 68 at the Torrey Pines Country Club Saturday for a three-round total of 201 and a four-shot lead going into the final round of the San Diego Open golf tournament. Tied for second at 11-under-par 205 were Gil Morgan (a 68 Saturday) and Gary Hallberg (69).

Kite's 65 on Friday had given him a three-stroke lead over Hallberg, Ben Crenshaw and John Cook at the midway point. Crenshaw had a 70 Saturday and was in third place at 206 with Lon Hinkle and Dave Eichelberger, both of whom had third-round 69s. Cook had a third-round 71, leaving him tied at 207 with Don Fooley (70) and Tom Watson (69).

First-round leader Jon Chaffee soared to respective rounds of 76 and 75 Friday and Saturday.

Mayer, Connors Gain Indoor Final

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (UPI) — Gene Mayer beat Brian Gottfried, 7-5, 6-1, Saturday night to advance to Sunday's final of the U.S. National indoor tennis championships. He was to face Jimmy Connors, who beat Peter McNamara, 7-6, 7-6, 7-6. Mayer, the 1981 indoor champion, beat Connors twice in October when they last met.

In Friday's quarterfinals, McNamara upset Yannick Noah, 6-3, 3-6, 7-6; Gottfried defeated Paul McNamee, 7-6, 6-3; Connors beat Eliot Teltscher, 4-6, 6-1, 7-6, and Mayer beat Brian Teacher, 6-4, 6-2.

Navratilova Faces Jaeger for Title

CHICAGO (AP) — Martina Navratilova and Andrea Jaeger, the top two seeds, have swept into Sunday's final of the Chicago stop on the women's tennis tour. Navratilova dispatched Pam Shriver, 6-1, 6-3, on Saturday, and Jaeger beat Tracy Austin, 6-3, 6-0.

In Friday's quarterfinals, Navratilova beat Marcela Meeker, 6-2, 6-2; Shriver defeated Bettina Brunge, 6-7, 6-1, 6-1; Jaeger defeated Eva Pfaff, 6-4, 6-4, and Austin beat Wendy Turnbull, 7-6, 7-6.

6 Elected to Basketball Shrine

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts (AP) — Bill Bradley and Dave DeBussche, former New York Knicks teammates, have been named to the Basketball Hall of Fame along with Dean Smith, coach at the University of North Carolina, and the former Cincinnati Royal star Jack Twyman.

Also to be enshrined on May 2 will be the late Lloyd Leth, a referee for four decades, and Lou Wilke, a former president of the Amateur Athletic Union and an Olympic administrator, who died in 1962.

Romanian Sets Long Jump Mark

BUCHAREST (AP) — Anisoara Cusnir of Romania set a world indoor record for the women's long jump Saturday, leaping 22 feet, 94 inches at the international Crystal Cup track and field meet.

Cusnir, 21, bettered the mark of 22-8 1/2 she had set two weeks ago. She also owns the second-best world outdoor jump of 23-5 1/2.

of attacking rugby when Wales plays in Paris on March 19.

Instead Ireland has beaten Scotland and France, with Wales in Cardiff and England in Dublin yet to play. "The Irish have the bit between their teeth and will be hard to hold now," said former English captain Bill Beaumont when an Irishman asked about Ciaran Fitzgerald's chances of leading Ireland to its first grand slam (a sweep of all four matches) since 1948.

The French forwards dominated in the scrums and at the lineouts. France's rear-five backs were a class above the Irish. France's goalkeeper, fullback Serge Blanco, with two penalty goals in four attempts, even outdid the success rate of Ireland's Ollie Campbell, who connected only four times in nine attempts. The sun was out. You can't ask for much more than all that, yet the French lost.

Before they got to work, they were way behind — 15-3. They set

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

died down and came back to lead, 16-15. An opportunistic Irish try then set off spontaneous cheering of "Molly Malone," which is said even than the Welsh crowd's famous "Steppan Fach" but can be just as triumphant. It swirled around the ecstatic stadium, from section to section in accidental polyphony, and so sweet was the crescendo to Campbell that he kicked his fourth penalty.

A Dublin commentator, Karl Johnston, summed up Sunday: "The better team lost, somebody remarked in the aftermath of this extraordinarily thrilling game. Perhaps so; but if France looked the better-equipped team, they failed in the finish to cope with the sheer will of the Irish."

Ireland owed much to Fitzgerald's shrewd captaincy — he paced his veteran forwards firmly — and to the tactical control of its half-backs, 5-foot-9 Robbie McGrath and Campbell, the cool flyhalf whose 14 points took his career total to an Irish record of 169. But it was nearly timed bursts of forward pressure — incessant, but deft and fierce — that decided it.

Willie Duggan (6-foot-3, 226 pounds, 33 next month) is a well-known character in world rugby; cunning and hard, fond of beer and jokes, mellow of training. He slouched out last for the team picture. He trotted out a distant last when the team took the field. But when it most mattered, Ireland's No. 8 sprinted 60 meters and was the first forward there.

That was 27 minutes into the second half, when France was attacking to pad its one-point lead. Blanco had just missed with a drop. Center Christian Behan lost the ball, Irish fullback Hugo MacNeill gave it a whack with his right foot and MacNeill and French right wing Philippe Sella chased it upfield.

Sella, 21 since last Monday, waited too long to accelerate, underestimating MacNeill's speed; then the Frenchman won the race but tried to play the ball instead of kicking it safely out, he said. "I was counting on support," he said later. Instead he got MacNeill — and Duggan. From that platform, as more Irishmen streamed up, it was easy to put left wing Moss Finn over his and Ireland's second try.

"We had to beat the referee plus ourselves plus Ireland, which is a bit much," one senior French for-



Irish prop Phil Orr leaps over Moss Finn after Ireland's winning try. France's Jean-Pierre Rives arrives too late.

ward complained afterward. Another had to be restrained by teammates from leaving the field in disgust with Scottish referee Alan Hosie.

Hosie started by accusing veteran prop Robert Papenbrock of collapsing a scrum under his own posts (Campbell's first penalty resulted), and ended by allowing only two minutes of injury time when the French were threatening to even the score. In between he disallowed two debatable tries by left wing Patrick Estève and generally gave the French the impression that they almost alone could be caught offside.

MacNeill was also in on Finn's first try, which Campbell converted. In France's second-half comeback, Blanco kicked ahead and got a try (making him the first fullback in French history with three career tries) that he converted; and both French wings touched down for a try from another kick-ahead, Estève getting the credit.

Fitzgerald's pack started at top speed, bent on avenging the 22-9 defeat in Paris that deprived them of the grand slam last year. He expected to take the lead and then have to cope with a French comeback. But how did he feel when France went ahead? "I felt the match was finally starting."

Wales Subdues Scotland, 19-15

EDINBURGH — Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

Wales held off a final, 10-minute-long attacking rampage by Scotland Saturday to win, 19-15, and emerge as surprise contenders for first place in the Five Nations championship.

The first Welsh victory in four years — secured with the first try by a Welsh wing in three years — turns what was widely regarded as a two-team race between Ireland and France into a triangular one.

UNLV, the Pols and the Polls

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Has anybody considered that Jerry Tarkanian's four coaching friends did him a service by omitting his University of Nevada-Las Vegas team from their United Press International ballots last week?

The omission seems so obvious that one is almost tempted to suspect the four other coaches of doing a favor for Tarkanian.

By not ranking undefeated UNLV among the top 15 schools, the four coaches supplied Tarkanian with half-time speeches to last him to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament — when polls and ratings will be relegated to their true, minimal importance.

"Look at this, guys," Tarkanian can tell his players. "Look how little those other coaches think of you. Now go out and beat Fullerton State and show those guys."

Some people have seen the omission of UNLV as a stuffy, spiteful act by members of the college basketball establishment, who resent the undefeated record (24-0) of a school in a gambling town that plays in a nonestablishment conference, the Pacific Coast Athletic Association.

By neglecting to mention UNLV, the gang of four — who have been identified as Lou Carnesecca of St. John's, Digger Phelps of Notre Dame, Marv Harshman of Washington and Stan Morrison of Southern California — kept the Runnin' Rebels from being first in the UPI poll.

By contrast, those paragons of impartiality, the sports reporters and broadcasters who vote in The Associated Press poll, ranked UNLV first.

The truth is, there are too many polls of all kinds; there are too many presidential polls — every four years, some people sit around and decide how they are going to vote, based upon the polls.

If the UNLV players think they're No. 1, they shouldn't need the approval from a coaches' poll. As they undoubtedly learned in Sociology 1, it's better to be inner-directed than outer-directed.

Besides, college coaches have been shading their opinions for years. Most football coaches predict their own doom, week after week, to evoke an underdog mentality in their locker rooms.

There has always been the suspicion that some basketball coaches were happy to see themselves ranked a few notches below their next opponent, Tarkanian, who votes in the UPI poll, admits he voted his team a modest fourth.

"If they would have ranked us

10th, that would be fine," Tarkanian said. "But if they left us out of their top 15, then they did it for a purpose, and that bothers me." (The coaches select their top 15, and after tabulation the poll lists the top 20 vote-getters.)

It seems the establishment resents Tarkanian's platoon of junior college imports and transfers, his pipeline to the school yards of New York and Los Angeles, his background of recruiting violations at Long Beach State and UNLV, and his 344-83 won-lost record in college coaching, the best ratio in his business.

Were they dumping on Tarkanian because of his ends or his means? If they're jealous of his record, that's petty. If they're contemptuous of his recruiting, that's dangerous. The NCAA is not trying to upgrade eligibility standards just because of Jerry Tarkanian.

The desert fox has coached future professionals like Ed Raloff at Long Beach State and Ricky Sobers and Reggie Theus at UNLV. In 1977, his team scored 100 points or more 23 times and placed third in the NCAA tournament, much to the consternation of some of the old guard.

Now Tarkanian's colleagues have made sure his players won't lapse into overconfidence between now and the NCAA tournament.

Talk about push-button coaches. All Tarkanian has to do is reach the same bracket as St. John's or Notre Dame or Washington or Southern California and stick a few articles about the UPI snub into the duplicating machine. With enemies like his, Tarkanian needs no friends.

Valenzuela Wins Pact of \$1 Million

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles Dodger pitcher Fernando Valenzuela has a record \$1 million, one-year contract thanks to the stroke of an arbitrator's pen.

Valenzuela played last year without a contract following a wrangle with Dodger management. The 22-year-old left-hander, who in 1981 became the first National League ever to win rookie of the year honors along with the Cy Young Award, was signed Saturday after two days' binding arbitration held by arbitrator Tom Roberts.

Both sides had submitted signed blank contracts, and Roberts filled in the amount. The Dodgers had offered Valenzuela \$750,000, while the pitcher had asked for \$1 million. The settlement eclipses the \$700,000 awarded to Chicago Cub pitcher Bruce Sutter in 1980, which had been the largest-ever arbitration contract.

Valenzuela, a native of Mexico, struck out 199 batters in 1982 and had four no-hitters, including his 18 complete games while compiling a 19-13 record and a 2.88 earned-run average. In the strike-shortened 1981 season, he was 13-7, with eight shutouts and 180 strikeouts — both tops in the majors — and contributed crucial pitching performances through the playoffs and the Dodgers' World Series victory.

He was paid \$42,000 in his rookie year. When he renewed last season after a bitter contract fight, he turned down the Dodgers' final offer of \$450,000 and accepted their previous one, \$350,000. He never signed.

In the appeal that led to the arbitration, Valenzuela — a hero among Southern California's large Hispanic population — had claimed that attendance at Dodger Stadium increases by 5,000 when he pitches.

When you follow Eddie Murray's career TA — 729, 811, 834, 846, 875, 962 — you wonder where it'll stop. When we see Cal Ripken with a rookie TA (732) almost identical to Murray's first year, we wonder if he'll go up, too, or if he'll start thinking he's already a star.

Fans seldom realize the vast differences between the game's best and worst players. For instance, last year Tony Scott, the Houston Astro outfielder, made 360 outs and got 169 bases (.463 TA). By contrast, Schmidt made only a few more outs (.388) while piling up 405 bases. The difference is on the order of 220 bases — the equivalent of 55 home runs.

For a fan who even half-believes in total average, the following listing — showing the majors top 1982 TAs by position — offers surprises both pleasant and shocking.

When you follow Eddie Murray's career TA — 729, 811, 834, 846, 875, 962 — you wonder where it'll stop. When we see Cal Ripken with a rookie TA (732) almost identical to Murray's first year, we wonder if he'll go up, too, or if he'll start thinking he's already a star.

Fans seldom realize the vast differences between the game's best and worst players. For instance, last year Tony Scott, the Houston Astro outfielder, made 360 outs and got 169 bases (.463 TA). By contrast, Schmidt made only a few more outs (.388) while piling up 405 bases. The difference is on the order of 220 bases — the equivalent of 55 home runs.

For a fan who even half-believes in total average, the following listing — showing the majors top 1982 TAs by position — offers surprises both pleasant and shocking.

When you follow Eddie Murray's career TA — 729, 811, 834, 846, 875, 962 — you wonder where it'll stop. When we see Cal Ripken with a rookie TA (732) almost identical to Murray's first year, we wonder if he'll go up, too, or if he'll start thinking he's already a star.

Fans seldom realize the vast differences between the game's best and worst players. For instance, last year Tony Scott, the Houston Astro outfielder, made 360 outs and got 169 bases (.463 TA). By contrast, Schmidt made only a few more outs (.388) while piling up 405 bases. The difference is on the order of 220 bases — the equivalent of 55 home runs.

For a fan who even half-believes in total average, the following listing — showing the majors top 1982 TAs by position — offers surprises both pleasant and shocking.

When you follow Eddie Murray's career TA — 729, 811, 834, 846, 875, 962 — you wonder where it'll stop. When we see Cal Ripken with a rookie TA (732) almost identical to Murray's first year, we wonder if he'll go up, too, or if he'll start thinking he's already a star.

Fans seldom realize the vast differences between the game's best and worst players. For instance, last year Tony Scott, the Houston Astro outfielder, made 360 outs and got 169 bases (.463 TA). By contrast, Schmidt made only a few more outs (.388) while piling up 405 bases. The difference is on the order of 220 bases — the equivalent of 55 home runs.

For a fan who even half-believes in total average, the following listing — showing the majors top 1982 TAs by position — offers surprises both pleasant and shocking.

When you follow Eddie Murray's career TA — 729, 811, 834, 846, 875, 962 — you wonder where it'll stop. When we see Cal Ripken with a rookie TA (732) almost identical to Murray's first year, we wonder if he'll go up, too, or if he'll start thinking he's already a star.

Fans seldom realize the vast differences between the game's best and worst players. For instance, last year Tony Scott, the Houston Astro outfielder, made 360 outs and got 169 bases (.463 TA). By contrast, Schmidt made only a few more outs (.388) while piling up 405 bases. The difference is on the order of 220 bases — the equivalent of 55 home runs.

For a fan who even half-believes in total average, the following listing — showing the majors top 1982 TAs by position — offers surprises both pleasant and shocking.

When you follow Eddie Murray's career TA — 729, 811, 834, 846, 875, 962 — you wonder where it'll stop. When we see Cal Ripken with a rookie TA (732) almost identical to Murray's first year, we wonder if he'll go up, too, or if he'll start thinking he's already a star.

Fans seldom realize the vast differences between the game's best and worst players. For instance, last year Tony Scott, the Houston Astro outfielder, made 360 outs and got 169 bases (.463 TA). By contrast, Schmidt made only a few more outs (.388) while piling up 405 bases. The difference is on the order of 220 bases — the equivalent of 55 home runs.

For a fan who even half-believes in total average, the following listing — showing the majors top 1982 TAs by position — offers surprises both pleasant and shocking.

When you follow Eddie Murray's career TA — 729, 811, 834, 846, 875, 962 — you wonder where it'll stop. When we see Cal Ripken with a rookie TA (732) almost identical to Murray's first year, we wonder if he'll go up, too, or if he'll start thinking he's already a star.

Fans seldom realize the vast differences between the game's best and worst players. For instance, last year Tony Scott, the Houston Astro outfielder, made 360 outs and got 169 bases (.463 TA). By contrast, Schmidt made only a few more outs (.388) while piling up 405 bases. The difference is on the order of 220 bases — the equivalent of 55 home runs.

For a fan who even half-believes in total average, the following listing — showing the majors top 1982 TAs by position — offers surprises both pleasant and shocking.

When you follow Eddie Murray's career TA — 729, 811, 834, 846, 875, 962 — you wonder where it'll stop. When we see Cal Ripken with a rookie TA (732) almost identical to Murray's first year, we wonder if he'll go up, too, or if he'll start thinking he's already a star.

MUNICH — Major develop-

[illegible]